The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII........NO. 5451. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

The Cuban Insurgents to Establish a Government at Mayari.

The Rebel Representatives Decree the Abolition of Slavery.

Another Riot and Numerous Arrests in Havana.

President Grant and the Office-Seekers at Washington.

CUBA.

Proposed Concentration of the Insurgent Forces—Arrival of an Iron-Clad for the Patriots—Continued Outrages Reported.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 11, via KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, March 13.

The insurgent leaders propose concentrating their forces, and establishing a seat of government at Mayari, or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is soon expected from Yucatan and other places.

Advices from Neuvitas to the 9th inst. have been received. The insurgent Representatives in the Assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery. All patriots are, however, to be indemnified for losses of slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers, or remain in the country and cultivate the land.

An iron-clad, with Armstrong guns on board for the insurgents, had been sighted off Green Key, and Spanish cruisers were immediately sent to search for her.

The Governor refuses to permit Cubans or Americans to leave the country.

The troops have committed many outrages on the plantations in the neighborhood of Neuvitas.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 13.

The *Diario* in a leader argues against the confiscation of the property of the rebels.

The insurgents, commanded by a Polish General, have burnt the bridge and torn up the rails between San Marcos and Sagua.

The *Voz de Cuba* (newspaper) publishes the following:

"A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po with prisoners convicted of political offences against the Government.

A riot occurred to-day on Figueras-street. Several of the participants were arrested and sentenced—one to death, and another to carry a ball and chain during the remainder of his life."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Election of a Liberal to Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13.

The news to-day is meagre. Mr. MIALL, Liberal, has been elected member of the House of Commons from Bradford, in place of Mr. RIPLEY.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Important Proceedings in the Buffalo Board of Trade—Proposed Reduction of Charges—The International Bridge.

BUFFALO, Saturday, March 13.

A large meeting of the members of the Board of Trade was held this morning on 'Change. Messrs. BARKER, MOULTON and SHAW, of New-York, were present, and the two former addressed the audience. These gentlemen were the representatives of the elevating interests of New-York, and were sustained by nearly all the prominent and influential merchants on the Corn Exchange, in the advocacy of a radical reform in the present mode of conducting the grain business in that City; and their mission was to explain their views to the several Western Chambers of Commerce and devise some uniform plan of action to remedy the existing evils. The principal points urged were that if Buffalo and Chicago would reduce their elevating charges New-York would make fifty per cent. reduction, and that grain could be placed into elevators immediately on arrival in New-York instead of remaining several days in canal-boats awaiting sale. The contract system of canal repairing was denounced as well as the political influences which surrounded the Senators and Assemblymen in Albany whenever this important and vital subject was brought before them. Statistics, which could not be refuted, were reported and commented upon by the delegation and the members of the Board of Trade.

A committee was appointed to draft resolutions and report.

In the afternoon another meeting was held, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted, upon the recommendation of the Committee, fully indorsing the suggestions of the delegation, and also a resolution asking the Western Elevating Company of Buffalo to revise their scale of charges for elevating and storing grain.

Before adjourning a committee was ordered to be appointed to accompany the New-York Committee on their Western trip. The day's proceedings, taken together, were most important and enthusiastically sustained.

Mr. BRYDGES, of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, met this morning the Buffalo Committee appointed to inquire further into the international bridge project, and the question was pretty generally canvassed. It is understood that Mr. BRYDGES gave a written guarantee on the part of the Grand Trunk Railroad to pay at least $50,000 per annum as toll for the use of the bridge when built.

Reported Escape of Twitchell, the Murderer—Capture of Burglars.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 13.

A rumor prevailed this morning that TWITCHELL had escaped from prison, but it is not credited, and cannot be traced to any reliable source.

At the annual Commencement of the University of Pennsylvania to-day, one hundred and thirty medical graduates received diplomas.

Two men were captured last night who had broken in a window of a fur store on Arch-street with a paving stone, and stolen fur therefrom. They gave their names as JAMES WATSON and WILLIAM DEAN, from Reading and New-York. On DEAN was found a ring, the stone of which is used for cutting glass. On his person was a letter addressed to a prisoner confined in Sing Sing, in which he says: "The ring answers admirably."

The Constitutional Amendment in the Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, March 13.

A resolution was introduced in the State Senate to-day to reconsider the vote on the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, which was sustained by a vote of yeas 19, to nays 15; and its adoption or rejection was made the special order for Tuesday next. No action was taken on the reconsideration in the House, but it is asserted that the amendment will pass both Houses next week by the votes of the Conservative Republicans and Democrats. The Republicans, who oppose tearing down the State Government, but believe Congress has power under the Fourteenth Amendment to unseat all holding office in violation of the Constitution, voted for the Fifteenth Amendment with the determination to uphold GRANT and Congress. Twenty-five Republicans voted for it and four against it; forty-two Democrats voted for it and fifty-six against it. Twenty-four Republicans absented themselves and did not vote; but seventeen of the twenty-four absentees voted for its reconsideration yesterday. On a subsequent motion to suspend the rules and take up the Fifteenth Amendment, the House refused—yeas 63, nays 48. One hundred and eleven votes were cast out of one hundred and seventy-five members in the body.

In the Senate discussion to-day the Conservative members declared that the extremists of both parties were bent on the same end—rule or ruin—and appealed to the Conservatives of both to vote for its adoption.

The General Assembly, in joint session, to-day elected SAMUEL WEIL Foreign Commissioner, and G. N. LESTER Home Commissioner of the Land and Emigration Bureau.

Extensive Fire in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Saturday, March 13.

This evening a fire broke out in the four-story brick building No. 68 Lake-street. M. S. HECKLE & Co., milliners, sustained a loss of about $8,000; Mrs. MASON, milliner, loses over $12,000. No. 66 was occupied by ROSENAU & BRO., trimming and fancy goods dealers, who suffered a slight loss by water. N. M. HAMILTON, occupants of the same buildings, also suffered damage by water. The total loss is $25,000. The cause is unknown.

The French-Canadian Exodus—Military Needed in the Dominion.

MONTREAL, Saturday, March 13.

The exodus of French-Canadians from the South St. Lawrence parishes to the United States still continues. Many families are going even without disposing their farms.

Efforts are being made on the part of the Dominion Government and military authorities to retain a larger number of troops in Canada than the last official order contemplates.

A Tunnel Proposed for the Detroit River.

OTTAWA, Canada, Saturday, March 13.

Notice is given in the *Official Gazette* that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada during the next session for an act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge or tunnel across the Detroit River, between the County of Essex, in Ontario, and the State of Michigan.

Lynch Law at Warrenton.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 13.

Dr. G. W. DARDEN, who killed CHARLES WALLACE, editor of the *Clipper*, was taken from the jail at Warrenton last night by a party of disguised men, who took him some distance from the town, where they shot and killed him.

Death of Ex-Senator James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 13.

Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, late United States Senator from Kentucky, died at his residence in this city to-day.

A Military Post Broken Up.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, March 13.

The military post Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, has been broken up. Company F, Fourteenth United States Infantry, left to-day for Richmond.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

BOSTON, March 13.—WILLIAM GRAHAM, charged with stabbing to death the chief mate of the ship *John Bright*, of New-York, arrived here to-day in custody on board the bark *Fredonia*, from Fayal.

DETROIT, March 13.—In the Legislature to-day, the House Special Committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad made a report. They declare that the charges made against the railroad are frivolous, and the annoyance to which this road is subjected by every successive Legislature is outrageous and ought to cease.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 13.—The Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified by the South Carolina Legislature.

AUGUSTA, Me., March 13.—The Legislature of this State adjourned to-day *sine die*, after a session of sixty-nine days.

LOUISVILLE, March 13.—JOHN G. BAXTER was to-day nominated Mayor by the City Democratic Convention.

MEMPHIS, March 13.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Little Rock says the Fifteenth Amendment passed the Arkansas Senate by a vote of 19 to 3.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The rumor that THOS. H. FOULDS will succeed Col. W. THOMAS as Postmaster of Cincinnati creates much excitement.

WASHINGTON.

The Office-Seekers Still in Full Force—The President, the Departments and Congress Besieged by Them—The New-York Appointments.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

Neither House of Congress was in session today, and nothing of interest transpired at the Capitol. The office-seekers still continue to pour into the city, and the hotels are crowded to overflowing. A small army of gentlemen anxious to serve their country in various capacities visited the President, but very few of them obtained interviews, and all applicants for position were informed that they would have to conform to the rule which has been established, of sending their papers through the heads of the Departments in which they seek employment.

It is estimated that at least five hundred persons called at the White House during the hours set aside for the reception of visitors. About 2:30 o'clock P. M. the delegation of the survivors of the war of 1812, army and navy, consisting of General St. John B. L. Skinner, spokesman, and R. F. Dorsett, J. D. Clark, A. Baldwin, John Jones of Delaware, James Travers, John Johnson, J. T. Hildreth, Thomas Foster, James Lawson and Preston Starritt, called upon the President and congratulated him. There was no speech made. General SKINNER introduced the delegation by name, and they all shook hands with the Chief Magistrate, and immediately retired. The delegation was followed by a number of prominent politicians from Delaware, headed by Hon. E. J. BRADFORD, of Wilmington, who called to see about the offices. The President informed the delegation that he had left all that matter to the several department heads. The delegation then said good-bye and left. Among the prominent gentlemen who obtained private interviews were Senators SCHURZ, POMEROY, CORBETT, HOWARD, YATES, WILLIAMS, STEWART, TRUMBULL, and a good many representatives. Several members of the Cabinet also called during the day.

After the private receptions were over the doors were thrown open, and all present, who chose, availed themselves of the opportunity to see and shake hands with the President.

The pressure of applications for office in the several Departments is very great, and it will be absolutely impossible, for the next ten days, to decide on the claims and fitness of the candidates for the positions which they seek.

Secretary BOUTWELL was literally run down with callers to-day. The Interior and Post Office Departments were crowded, and the Internal Revenue Bureau was thronged from early morning until 3 in the afternoon. Commissioner DELANO has stated that honest and efficient Republicans will not be removed, and the Postmaster-General has announced a similar programme. The question of their capability and trustworthiness is to be judged by their records at the Department.

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Secretary BOUTWELL takes charge of the Treasury Department with about $102,000,000 in coin in the vaults, $29,000,000 of which is in gold-bearing certificates, and $13,000,000 in currency. The public debt on the 1st of March was $2,545,836,964 38; but since that time has decreased about $3,000,000. No payment of interest will be due until the 1st of May, when $30,000,000 in coin will be required to pay the semi-annual installments of interest on the five-twenty bonds which falls due on that date. Lists of the division of duties in the various bureaus of the Department, number of persons employed, salary paid, &c., were to-day made out at the Treasury, in accordance with the directions of the Secretary, in order that he may become thoroughly acquainted with the management of the Department.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL has also had similar lists prepared in his Department.

A. L. JEFFRIES, Register, has sent in his resignation, to take effect as soon as his successor is qualified. There is no doubt whatever that it will be accepted.

The applications for office in the Treasury are numerous, and it is expected that some prominent officials will be removed next week.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior, under the directions of the President, has made the following excellent appointments of Commissioners of the Union Pacific Railway; ISAAC N. MORRIS, of Illinois, vice FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.; General GOUVENEUR K. WARREN, vice General N. B. BUFFORD, and Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, vice CORNELIUS WENDELL.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Nothing definite or trustworthy has been made public to-day in reference to the foreign Missions. This prominent man and that is mentioned for this and that post, but it is all speculation, and it is more than probable that the disappointment on the subject will be greater than that occasioned by the first Cabinet announcements.

THE NEW-YORK DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

Mr. JOHN SEDGWICK, of New-York, is among the applicants for the District-Attorneyship of your City. He arrived here last evening, and his prospects are as good as those of any other man.

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S APPOINTMENT.

There is considerable feeling manifested at the nomination of General LONGSTREET, particularly among the Southerners. Some opposition to his confirmation has been developed, but Senators HARRIS and KELLOGG, of Louisiana, will vote for him.

THE PRESIDENT'S PEW.

One of the Board of Trustees of the new Methodist Metropolitan Church called on the President to-day and formally tendered to him the pew selected for him in the church. The pew assigned to the President is situated in the third row from the front seat in the centre section.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

ISSUE OF FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Division of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day was $562,500.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston	$100,000
To the Depository at Baltimore	50,000
To the National Banks	200,700
Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for the National Banks as security for circulation	342,667,900
And for public deposits	32,966,350
National Bank notes issued during the week	145,600
Total to date	313,200,936
Mutilated bills returned	12,272,992
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed	1,026,221
Actual circulation at this date	299,901,923
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	759,500

INTERIOR APPOINTMENTS.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed Colonel W. T. FORBES as Pension Agent at Philadelphia, *vice* E. W. C. GREENE, former incumbent, who resigned at the close of the late Administration.

The agencies at St. Louis and Brooklyn recently made vacant by the resignations of Mr. EGBERT B. BROWN and Mr. WILLIAM B. PORTER, have been filled, though the names of their successors have not transpired.

APPOINTMENT OF JAIL WARDEN.

General JOHN S. CROCKER was to-day appointed Warden of the jail, under the recent act of Congress, placing the appointment in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

A COLORED APPLICANT FOR OFFICE.

General BUTLER to-day introduced to Secretary BOUTWELL a colored man from New-Orleans, named JOUBERT, and recommended him for appointment as Assessor of Internal Revenue in that city. JOUBERT said he did not desire the office from pecuniary considerations, but merely to test the disposition of the party in power as to the rights of his race.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Secretary RAWLINS to-day took formal charge of the War Office. General SCHOFIELD, the late Secretary, was present, and turned over the affairs of the Department to the new Secretary.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Thorough investigation is about being ordered into the accounts between the Government and the Southern Railroads in the matter of rolling stock and material turned over to them since the close of the war.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

General SHERMAN has promulgated in general orders the act making appropriations for the army, approved March 3, 1869.

Captain WM. REYNOLDS has been ordered to report to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance as President of a Board to consider the subject of breech-loading muskets.

Captain F. A. PARKER and Commanders L. NICHOLSON and BREEZE will report as members of a Board.

Commander SHIRK has been ordered to duty as equipment officer at Washington.

Ensign DAVID A. STEWART has resigned.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Several interesting naval orders were yesterday issued by Secretary BORIE, among them the following:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 91.—Before an officer takes command of a vessel, she must be examined by a Board, consisting of three line officers of the navy, who shall report any deficiency, &c., that may exist. No ships will carry more than two boat davits on each quarter. The boats may be hung double, but if this cannot be done, they must be stowed on board. When the latter course is impossible, the matter must be brought to the notice of the Department.

General Order No. 92 prohibits the further practice of covering the berth decks of vessels of war with shellac. No. 93 provides that hereafter the spars of ships of war will not be painted yellow, as heretofore, and their yards will be painted black. A return to the old system is ordered. No. 94 states that all signs that have been put up in navy-yards indicating the Bureau to which different departments belong will be taken down. Simple signs, such as "Navigation Office," or "Store Ordnance Office," or "Store Medical Office," or "Store Office of Docks and Yards," &c., will be put up in their places. These offices are not branches of the Bureau, but are departments of the yards, and are under the entire direction of the commandants. No. 95 relates to naval etiquette, and provides that only commanding officers of squadrons, naval stations and vessels will be saluted by laying on or tossing oars. In all other cases junior officers will salute by touching the cap. All orders conflicting with the above are revoked. Executive officers represent their commanding officers, both on shore and afloat, and all orders that they give are supposed to be by their authority, and must be obeyed by every person under them. Executive officers, on all occasions, will take precedence over staff officers. All orders will go through them, unless in cases where commanding officers make exceptions.

No. 96 declares that all officers who have been acting in the capacity of fleet Surgeons, fleet Paymasters or fleet Engineers, and have during that time worn the uniform of a higher grade, will cease to wear that uniform of the grade to which they assimilate in rank.

No. 97 instructs commanders of navy-yards to send to the Department copies of all communications from the different bureaus conflicting with their authority, or taking from the executive officers any authority naturally devolving on them, or establishing any regulations for the yards which may take from the authority of the line officers of the navy.

No. 98 requires orders or directions given by different bureaus to be communicated to the commandants of the different yards, who will see them executed. No such communications are to be addressed to officers in charge of navigation, ordnance, medical, clothing or steam stores, or in charge of work under the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

The sentence of the Naval General Court Martial in the case of Second Assistant Engineer GEO. F. SAWYER, U. S. N., tried on a charge of using disrespectful language to the President of the United States, to be suspended from rank and duty for one year and placed on half of waiting orders pay during that time, and to be publicly reprimanded by the Secretary of the Navy, having been recommended to the President for restoration by Secretary BORIE, President GRANT yesterday issued the following order:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 12, 1869.

The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for the revocation of the sentence in the within case is approved. U. S. GRANT.

President Grant and the Office-Seekers.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 13.

The President, in response to applicants for offices, plainly intimated that pending the absolute repeal of the Tenure-of-Office bill, there would be scarcely any offices at his disposal. Except in the event of resignations, or in the cases of charges of maladministration, distinctly preferred, and sustained on apparently credible evidence, he would, as a rule, make no removals, and would not authorize the heads of Departments to make any.

In reply to the objection that there was a number of JOHNSON men and Democrats in various departments of the Government, General GRANT said that he could not help that, as the responsibility of their continuance in office devolved entirely upon Congress. If Congress and other parties were satisfied with affairs as they stand, he would be quite content.

These views, distinctly and emphatically announced, have for the time being turned the pressure of the office-seekers from the President to the Senators, for the prompt and unconditional repeal of the now obnoxious law.

The fight for the New-York offices is keen and eager. It is rumored that the new Collector has been definitely decided upon, and that his name, with a large batch of other nominations, would have been sent in to the Senate to-day if it had been in session. The rumors are conflicting respecting the identity of the lucky individual.

It is understood that the adjournment of the Senate from Thursday till Monday was to enable Senators to consult with General GRANT on his appointments.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Bugbears of the Empire—Eastern Prospects—England and America—Americans in Paris—Washington's Birthday—An American Songstress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1869.

France has got two famous bugbears—Russia and Prussia. When a gun goes off by accident on the banks of the Danube, the event is telegraphed to Paris without loss of time, and Frenchmen look at each other gravely with the expression: "We must look out for Russia!" So that the surest way to the esteem and respect of one's fellow-citizens is always to be on guard against Russia!

When little Belgium takes the management of her railroads into her own hands, Frenchmen again meet each other with the expression: "That's the work of BISMARCK! Look out for Prussia!"

For a year a new bugbear has been growing up in the East, till it has reached dimensions that entitle it to take rank with the others. One by one the journals have fallen into the delusion, and now when the subject of Greece and the Cretans is spoken of it is the fashion to say: "Look out for the United States!" It makes no difference that the absurdity of such a thing is demonstrated to them: they have have got into the groove and can't get out of it. So let our Ministers, and Consuls, and Admirals in the East be careful of their movements hereafter, for the eyes of Europe are upon them.

It used to be: "How long, oh, my brethren, are we to bear with perfidious Albion!" But that "saw" is run out, even in the neighborhood of the most belligerent of barracks, and to be considered a wise man at this moment, and hear children exclaim as you pass: "He is certainly going to be the next Minister of Foreign Affairs," you must wear an Astrakhan cloak and shrug your shoulders about Russia; or know to their uttermost the depths of BISMARCK's perfidious intrigues with Belgium; or, finally, you must be able to tell exactly how many sea biscuits the American Admiral dealt out to the starving Cretans on the occasion of his last visit. With these qualifications, the French politician of the moment may hope for anything at the hands of his countrymen.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

But the French are not so absorbed in their own affairs as not to see the comic side of the dispute between the United States and England about the *Alabama* claims. They consider it the best diplomatic joke of modern times that after five years of learned and angry discussion, and after ink and paper enough have been spent to make a thousand quarto volumes, two old men in their dotage—LORD JOHN RUSSELL and REVERDY JOHNSON—should find all at once that the reason why the *Alabama* was not stopped from going out was because the Attorney-General was crazy that week and could not give an opinion! After that, as the French say, you can withdraw the ladder.

The vote of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington that the Constitution shall hereafter declare that neither color, nor race, nor education, nor birth, nor fortune, nor religion, shall ever be a cause for disfranchisement at the ballot-box, is destined to produce, and is already producing, a prodigious moral effect abroad. The English Government announced to the world in an official dispatch during the war that the philanthropy of the North was all a sham because President LINCOLN proclaimed slavery abolished only where he had no power, and maintained it where he had power, as in Maryland and Delaware; and this perfidious dispatch of the English Government was believed because people did not understand the nature of American institutions.

The vote of the American Congress will help to neutralize the bad effect of the English dispatch, and will furnish to the democracy of Europe a new arm to fight their oppressors with.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

The Americans residing in Paris have at last organized a Charitable Fund Association for the relief of their shipwrecked countrymen—shipwrecked on the shoals and quick-sands of Paris life. There was no great need of such an institution; it was exactly in the situation of things that might or might not be done, and was, therefore, opposed by those who boasted to foreigners that Americans never begged, and was sustained by those who believed that it was better to deal openly with an evil however small. In fact a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars a year sufficed to relieve the wants of all the American poor that presented themselves, and this sum was readily obtained by private contribution.

But the applications for relief from pretended Americans had no beginning nor end, nor tangible form, nor recognizable features; they attacked you in front, they flanked you, they fell upon your rear; they boldly marched into the front door, they oozed in through the kitchen; they laid wait for you in the street; they overwhelmed you in all shades of brogue and accent, and each loved the "dear absent country" better than the other! The London system of keeping a beggar's book on which was inscribed the names of charitable gentlemen, was introduced at Paris, and when, in a moment of petulance, you let slip a five-franc piece just to provoke the individual, like Jem Baggs, to go on, you were sure to join the links of a chain that had no solution of continuity. Your name once down as a charitable gentleman, and you were done for.

The great and the real advantage of the new Society will be therefore to relieve the men "in evidence"—the diplomatic agents, the clergymen and the bankers—of this horde of professional beggars. It is not so much needed for the relief of the half a dozen Americans as for the expeditious dispatch of the multitudes of unworthy pretenders—among whom the Society will find, however, some rude adversaries to contend with.

The call for the first meeting was signed by General DIX, ANSON G. BURLINGAME, PARKE GODWIN, JOHN MUNROE, W. E. POST, LORILLARD SPENCER, L. G. LIVINGSTON, ALBERT BIERSTADT, WED. W. CLARKE, W. H. PAINE, S. P. DEWEY, and forty others, mostly well-known American names, and, after several preliminary meetings, the following list of officers was recommended to the meeting by a committee, and unanimously elected:

President, Dr. THOMAS W. EVANS; Vice-Presidents, GEO. T. RICHARDS and JAMES PHALEN; Treasurer, H. A. SHACKELFORD; Secretary, Rev. WM. SCHWARZ; Executive Committee, E. R. Andrews, Nathan Appleton, John H. Harjes, Dr. W. E. Johnston, Rev. W. O. Lamson, Alfred Lockwood, Colonel C. B. Norton, Rev. Dr. Robinson and Henry Woods.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.

The anniversary ball in honor of WASHINGTON's birthday was given this year, for greater economy, at the Hotel du Louvre, the surplus of the receipts to go to the fund of the new charitable Association. It was the first time tickets were sold publicly, or to others than Americans, and the rush to obtain them was tremendous. People literally "cried for them." Of course, the ball was brilliant, as all American balls are in this country, and when the profit and loss come to be counted up, it is to be hoped the poor will be made as happy as were those who danced for their profit. Like a love letter, the postscript was the best part of it.

AN AMERICAN SONGSTRESS.

Charity is a good thing to talk of, and here is another item. Mrs. MOULTON (Miss LILLIE GREENOUGH, of Boston,) does intend to go to the United States in the Spring, and if her health permits, will sing for charitable objects. You will then have an opportunity of hearing the finest voice America has thus far produced—to say nothing of seeing a face that throws trouble into the innermost depths of the soul of man. When we send you charity in such a form as this we will excuse you in advance for any follies you may be guilty of.

But the tide of American music is not to be stopped at its present limits. A certain number of American voices are undergoing development here at the hands of WARTEL, and LA TOUR, and PERUZZI and FONTANA that will certainly mark an era in the history of American music. Among the most brilliant candidates for future fame are Miss Mackay, Miss Sterling, Miss Gibbs, Miss Taggart, Miss Lajeunesse, and Miss Carman—all pretty faces besides, but with names that terribly need changing. MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Cortes—Constitution of the Assembly—The Monarchical Candidates—Catholic Unity—Olozaga.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 21, 1869.

With the exception of the skirmish between the majority and the Republicans, the proceedings in the Cortes this week have been entirely devoid of interest. The House has usually sat for about half an hour awaiting the report of the Committee on the Verification of Powers of the number of members qualified, to enable it proceed to its permanent organization. During this period of expectancy and listlessness there has been little to interest the attention of a stranger, unless he happened to be something of a physiognomist, and chose to occupy himself with a study of the features of the men who stand out most prominently in the present conflict of parties.

The President of the Assembly, Señor RIVERO, impresses one at once as a man of vigorous character and great ability. He is about fifty years of age, of middle height, and rather stout in figure. His pale, firmly set features, proud port of the head and penetrating eye, would mark him out anywhere among his compeers. There is not a public man in Spain who commands more generally the public esteem and confidence. He has been a consistent advocate of democratic principles from the outset, and although he has not thought proper to follow them out to what the Republicans think is their logical conclusion, no one ventures to question the honesty and patriotism of his motives. As journalist, orator and statesman, he has maintained unimpeached a character for integrity and singleness of purpose which it is the lot of but few public men to sustain throughout so varied and stormy a career.

As the eye wanders from face to face in this interesting assembly, it is at once arrested by features which recall associations connected with a very different body. Were I not well assured that that often-killed statesman Lord BROUGHAM had really shuffled off his mortal coil, I should have imagined that I again beheld him occupying a seat among the Republican members of the Cortes. His double is DON JOSE MARIA ORENZE, Marquis d' Albaida, a man whose aristocratic birth and affiliations have not prevented him from sacrificing his interests to his convictions. He looks to be nearly seventy years of age, is feeble in gait and stoops considerably; but when he speaks all this appearance of decrepitude vanishes. In voice as in features his resemblance to the celebrated British statesman is astonishing, and like him, his energy of character dominates his physical infirmities. Near him, seated on his right, is the Spanish Cicero, DON EMILIO CASTELAR, a man whom you would take from his appearance to be more of a carpet-knight than an orator. He is remarkably handsome, has regular and almost femininely delicate features, and a well-formed youthful figure, and is extremely particular in his attire—the last man in short whom you would take to be a popular tribune. He is a native of Cadiz, and is about thirty-eight years of age. As an orator he is unrivaled in the Chamber, but as a debater he has as yet to be tried, his speeches being in general prepared beforehand. He is a man of profound erudition, and his writings are characterized by a vein of poetry and sentiment which impart to them the same charm which in his speeches at once attracts and fascinates the attention of his auditors. Notwithstanding all these brilliant qualities, however, CASTELAR does not impress any one with the solidity of his political views. Among the Utopians of his party he is the most visionary, and like his poetic *confrère* on the ministerial benches, AYALA, will never make a statesman. A very different person is his Republican colleague from Barcelona, FIGUERAS. A man of broad and practical views, an able debater and a close reasoner, he will probably take the leading position among the members of the Opposition. He is a thoroughly honest man and enjoys the esteem of all parties. He had the highest vote after the candidates of the majority for the Vice-Presidency of the Chamber yesterday.

During these brief sittings the Ministerial bench is rarely occupied for more than a few moments. Punctually at one, SERRANO always makes his appearance, for he his militarily exact in his habits, and is soon after followed by PRIM, TOPETE, SAGUSTA, and FIGUEROLA. AYALA and RUEZ ZORILLA are not very constant in their attendance. SERRANO has the air of a bluff English country gentleman, and strikes you favorably by his frank, honest expression and manly bearing. PRIM looks cross and atrabilious and makes a great show of correspondence to be read and dispatched during his brief stay. TOPETE, a tall, well-built man, with features expressive of nothing but determination, seems always particularly intent on the fit of his glove. FIGUEROLA, a chisel-faced, shadowy specimen of humanity like CYRUS W. FIELD, strikes you to have commenced his economical studies on his own person, so gaunt-looking and famished does he appear. SAGUSTA you know at once to be a journalist by his undefinable characteristics and nervous, restless manner. AYALA has nothing striking in his appearance, and is about the last person you would take for a poet He is rarely to be seen on the ministerial bench, probably because he does not care to be questioned about the last news from Cuba, an inquiry to which the wags of the Opposition are given.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Yesterday the Chamber having qualified the number of members demanded by the rules for the commencement of the business of the session, the bureaux were definitively voted. With the exception of the order in which the list came out after the scrutiny, no change has been made in the interim organization. RIVERO was elected President by 167 votes to 47 given to his Republican opponent, ORENZE. As I forwarded you the names of the Vice-Presidents and Secretaries in a former letter, it is unnecessary for me now to repeat them.

The heavy work of the session will commence on Monday next, and it is expected that the sitting will extend far into the night. General SERRANO will commence the proceedings by tendering the resignations of the members of the Government. I understand that it is intended by the Republicans to offer a resolution retaining them provisionally in office until their acts have been discussed. This will, of course, be energetically opposed by the majority, and it will lead to a debate in which a great deal of bad blood will be exhibited. There is talk of another proposition to be made in this sitting by Señor GIL VERGES, a Republican Deputy, vesting the Executive powers of the Government in the Cortes. CASTELAR is preparing himself for a great speech, which is to constitute the act of accusation against the Ministry. Altogether, we are likely to have a lively time of it.

THE MONARCHICAL CANDIDATES.

There is great uncertainty about the intentions of DON FERNANDO, of Portugal, in respect to his candidature. While the Montpensier journals here are pretending to have received dispatches affirming his declared purpose to refuse the throne, we receive, by way of Paris, the most positive assurances to the contrary. A telegram last evening brings us a statement from the *Gaulois* asserting that, after consulting the Ambassadors of England and France, the Portuguese Prince again formally repeated the declaration that he would accept the throne, if it were offered him by a majority of the Cortes and of the Spanish people.

The more active these rumors on the part of the Montpensier organs become, the more people are convinced that the chances of the Portuguese candidate are increasing. I mentioned to you, in a former letter, that large sums were being offered for the votes of the Deputies by the Orleanist agents. I have heard of amounts as high as $12,000 and $15,000 being paid to obstinate patriots. We shall be able to judge from this election of the popular worth of the Assembly, which has now the destinies of Spain in its hands.

The *Epoca* of this morning states that a manifesto in favor of the Iberian Union has been extensively placarded and circulated in Lisbon, so that you see the conversion of the people to that scheme is in a fair way of being accomplished.

THE CADIZ ELECTION.

There is a rumor that the Committee on Credentials in the Cortes has rejected those of SALVACHEA, the youthful leader of the Cadiz insurgents, on the ground that he is guilty of treason, and is therefore ineligible. As he has not been as yet tried and convicted of the offence, I cannot see how he can be legally disqualified.

The Aayalmentos of Cadiz has asked, by telegraph, permission to form a force of the volunteers of liberty. It will probably be accorded to them.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

The news received yesterday by telegraph from Cuba confirm the gloomy impressions which have been formed regarding the fate of that island. The resources at the command of the Captain-General are diminishing instead of increasing, and the 8,000 men which the Government are about to send out there will be insufficient to change the perilous character of the situation. The *Epoca* says that the insurrection cannot be suppressed until the whole of the island is militarily occupied. This would absorb the whole army of Spain, and what would then become of the pretensions of the Duc de Montpensier, and of PRIM's hopes! The *Correspondencia* maliciously suggests that the latter shall be sent out to replace General DULCE. It would no doubt suit the party which it represents (the Orleanists) to get him out of the way, but it would not suit PRIM at all.

The *Gazette* of this morning contains several decrees by the Minister of the Colonies. One modifies the organization of the legal tribunals in Puerto Principe and Puerto Rico. Another abolishes the privileges of commercial brokers in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and the third assimilates the navigation and port dues paid by English, Dutch and Swedish vessels to those levied on Spanish ships, the concession, of course, to be reciprocal with those Powers.

CATHOLIC UNITY IN SPAIN.

The last number of the *Veradad Catolica* of Jaen publishes the following announcement under the caption of "Interesting:" "Our Holy Father, Pope PIUS IX., has deigned to send his Apostolic benediction to all those who will sign petitions to the Cortez in favor of the preservation of Catholic unity in Spain."

OLOZAGA.

On Friday the credentials of OLOZAGA, as Deputy for Lógrono, were sent in to the Cortes. Unless a special exemption be made in his favor by that body he will have to resign his position as Ambassador at Paris before he can take his seat. If it should refuse to permit in his case a deviation from the rules which govern the assembly, it is probable that he will return to Madrid before the expiration of a month. Under a new monarch he might lose his diplomatic position, while as a member of the Legislature, notwithstanding his want of principle and insincerity of purpose, he will always exercise a certain amount of influence as a brilliant orator and skillful debater.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, March 13.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Amending the charter of Sing Sing. Annexing part of New-Rochelle to Scarsdale. To amend the law relative to the charter of the East India Telegraph Company. To close portion of Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. Authorizing Judges of Kings County Courts to send prisoners sentenced for less than five years to imprisonment in the County Penitentiary. In relation to the poor statistics. The supplemental amendment to the charter of Newburg. Repealing the law for taking agricultural statistics in several counties of the State. Facilitating the construction of the Cayuga Lake Railroad. For paving Bushwick-avenue, Brooklyn. Incorporating the Ellenville Savings Bank. Amending the law relating to the rinderpest. Designating a place of meeting for the Supervisors of Oswego County. For an iron canal bridge at Schenectady.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. HODGES—Incorporating the Williamsburg Safe Deposit Company.

By Mr. BEMUS—Facilitating the completion of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad.

By Mr. O'KEEFE—For repairing and grading Columbia-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. HODGES, from the Committee on Cities, reported the bill reorganizing the Brooklyn Fire Department, previously recommitted.

Mr. GALVIN—*Resolved*, That when the House adjourn, it be until Monday evening next, at 7:30 o'clock. Adopted.

BILLS ORDERED TO THIRD READING.

Incorporating the Port Jervis Savings Bank. In relation to pilots at Hell Gate. Incorporating the Southern Tier Savings Bank of Elmira.

Mr. WOLTMAN called up his resolution instructing the Cities Committee to report the bill authorizing the Metropolitan Board of Police to appoint one Surgeon for each Police Precinct, to attend at the station-houses during the months of June, July, August and September, in order to care for persons overcome by heat in the streets, the bill to apply only to New-York. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS called up his resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the affairs and management of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, which was amended by making the Committee five on the part of the Assembly. The resolution was adopted.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

General Grant and the Politicians.

From the Richmond Whig.

It is now evident that General GRANT, like HARRY of the Wynd, is a man of his own head. President without having sought the office, and untrammeled, he feels the responsibility, but does not fear it. Self-poised, with certain fixed objects in view, and resolute to accomplish them, this augurs well for the country. The novelty and boldness of his proceeding have startled the politicians, who are no doubt confounded for the moment, but will probably rally and make a desperate effort to recover their old vantage ground. It is said that Chief Justice CHASE, while avowing his sympathy with General GRANT in his gallant bearing, has expressed the apprehension that the politicians will prove too strong for him. We doubt it. They are numerous and powerful, and will die hard, but the General's vigorous and unprofessional blows have already staggered them. The "Rings" are all deranged, and much cost and labor will be necessary to reconstruct them. Before they do that we hope they will have thought better of their undertaking, and conclude it to be the better and wiser part to coöperate with the President in restoring the peace and prosperity of the country.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Message of Governor Stevenson, of Kentucky, Opposing its Ratification.

Governor STEVENSON has communicated to the Kentucky Legislature an official copy of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, accompanying it with the following message:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
FRANKFORT, Ky., March 10, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit a concurrent resolution of Congress, entitled "A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States."

The direct effect of this proposed change is to subvert the structure of our federative system of government under which we have lived and been so signally blessed with happiness, prosperity and power during the past eighty years.

It ignores the relations which the Government of the United States and those of the separate States bear to each other.

It obliterates and destroys the division between the delegated powers vested in the Government of the United States and those vested in the respective State Governments, or reserved to the people of the several States respectively.

It utterly absorbs the reserved rights of the States.

Its purpose is to annihilate the State Governments, take away from them powers expressly vested and reserved; and, by abrogating the partition of power between the Federal and State Governments, whose mutual action and reaction were looked to by our fathers as checks to prevent either from encroaching on and absorbing the powers of the other, and as limitations to keep each within the proper sphere, utterly destroys the equilibrium of the entire system. The result may be, that a consolidated central Government, with the States as mere abject appendages, will supplant the wise and beneficial duplex system of Government formed by the Constitution of the United States in 1787.

No one can deny that the ratification of the proposed amendment is a total revolution in the character of our governmental system.

It destroys and supersedes the original sovereign power of the several States by depriving them of rights essential to their preservation as States.

This amendment elevates the Federal Government to the absolute and supreme authority in our federal system against the intention of the framers of the Government, against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and in violation of the understanding of the people of the States when they ratified and adopted it.

It is an amendment which must engender excitement and passion, when the people want peace.

It involves the very existence of the State Governments by destroying powers which the States reserved as self-protecting checks upon Federal usurpations.

Again: This proposed amendment is to be hastily submitted at a period when three of the States have not been allowed by Congress to exercise any of the franchises of sovereign States, and when eight more, though nominally admitted, are still deprived of self-government, and are at this moment the subject of military rule.

Above all, this amendment is sought to be ratified by Legislatures chosen by the people before this amendment had passed the Congress of the United States, and therefore not chosen as agents who can safely in their action reflect the popular will in adopting or rejecting it.

Other objections on the score of policy and justice might be urged against this measure, but I forbear. I submit, therefore, the resolution, with the full assurance that you will receive it with that calm dignity and respect which every proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States should always receive; that you will consider it with a deliberation which wisdom and its own magnitude alike exact, and that you will then act as the honor, safety, and past renown of Kentucky demand.

The present dark hour sternly requires of us al to see that we yield to no wild theory—that we attempt no rash experiment. History and experience both admonish us that a period of angry, passionate political excitement is not the time to meddle with the limitations and checks of our fundamental law, placed there by the wisdom of our fathers as barriers against the frenzy of popular excesses. Let us rather stand with stouter hearts than ever by the old charter of our rights.

Let us adhere to the obligation imposed by our respective representative trusts to uphold and preserve that valued instrument in its pristine vigor and spirit, solemnly impressed that, in despite of the efforts now seeking its overthrow, and the dark shadows which for the present obscure it, it can never perish while truth, patriotism and duty alike bear up. J. W. STEVENSON.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

A Visit to the Girl Eighmie—She Denies Cunningham's Assertions in Full—Her Statement.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, March 13.

With others, we believe that the strange story of the Rogers murder, as told by the bigamist CUNNINGHAM, was one mass of falsehoods, but in order to satisfy all, we yesterday proceeded to the hotel of PHILIP VANDERBILT, at Hackensack, where LOUISA EIGHMIE is employed as a domestic, and from her obtained the following:

LOUISA EIGHMIE'S STATEMENT.

I was born at South Dover, Dutchess County; my mother is insane; the first time I saw CUNNINGHAM was Nov. 24; he got into the New-Paltz stage at the ferry dock at Poughkeepsie on that day at 2 P. M.; we were the only two persons in the stage; he said, "I am ill, and this is the third time I have started out to buy a farm;" he said he was a returned Californian; said he had been back about four weeks; said he was fatherless, motherless and had no friends; said women were scarce in California, and he had made up his mind to look up a wife; he wanted to know where and how far I was going; I told him to Old-Paltz, in pursuit of my insane mother; he sympathized with me, and wanted to know if I hadn't better have a companion to travel with me; I declined at first; he urged me to stay all night at the hotel at New-Paltz, when he would go back with me the next day to Poughkeepsie; he would pay all expenses; I finally stayed at John Shaffer's Hotel that night, but not with him; the next night we were married by Rev. J. H. WARD; the next day we went to a friend's, where he purchased a farm, and then we had a Thanksgiving dinner; the next day he made excuse to go to Poughkeepsie to see about a trunk and a sewing-machine, taking with him a carpet-bag containing two pair of pants, two vests and a coat, which belonged to my cousin HENRY RUSCOW, of Salem, Westchester County—after which I did not see CUNNINGHAM till he was arrested at Cross River; and even then not a single word passed between us; the next time I saw him was at White Plains jail, and I have not seen him since; he then assailed me with violent and insulting language, to which I made few but respectful replies; I never knew CHARLES M. ROGERS; I never knew any person in this world named LOGAN; I was never in New-Jersey but once, and then only passed through there on the cars; I have not been in the town of Amenia for over three years; a man who resides in Bedford, Westchester County, was present at my interview with CUNNINGHAM in the White Plains jail: said he knew CUNNINGHAM as a resident of the Fourth Ward, New-York, and that he had two mistresses; I was never pregnant in my life, and am not now; I have many friends in South Dover, and in the eastern part of Dutchess County, who have known me from my infancy, and who can vouch for my statements; I was never in New-York City but four days of my life.

Gen. Butler and the Committees.

General BUTLER's letter to Speaker BLAINE reads thus:

WASHINGTON, March 8, 1869.

My Dear Mr. Speaker:

Our service together on the Committee of Appropriations in the Fortieth Congress, and our relations of personal friendship, may embarrass you in your assignment of the Committees of the present House. Taking advantage of that friendship, I beg leave to say to you that I wish no such consideration to cause any reluctance to make such assignments as you deem the courtesies of your position and the interests of the public business may require. Yours truly,

B. F. BUTLER.

Organization of the Pennsylvania Militia.

From the Harrisburg State Guard, March 13.

Gradually, but thoroughly, the Adjutant-General's Department is proceeding in the work of organizing the militia forces of the State, and we anticipate, from what has already been done, that it will require but a short time to secure a large and efficient volunteer army which will be a credit to Pennsylvania by always being in a condition for immediate service to the National Government. An entire regiment at Philadelphia, called the Fritz Guards, one company at Reading, one at Easton, two at Scranton, and one at Harrisburg, have just been armed by the Adjutant-General. It is understood at the Department that in many parts of the State active efforts are being made to get up similar organizations, so that, as we have already written, Pennsylvania will soon have a thoroughly-organized and splendidly-equipped volunteer army.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SORROW AND SIGHING SHALL FLEE AWAY.

Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
How can it happen that these should pass
Out of a world where the flowers lie dying,
Out of a world where all flesh is grass?
Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
Dear as the Autumn, and fair as the rain.

Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
Will they then cease and our souls grow dull?
Sluggishly somnolent, torpidly lying,
Lapped in the calm of a deep sea lull?
Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
Should we not long for the thundering main?

Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
All to be done and our tears gone dry;
Never a thought o'er the boundary flying,
Never a grasp as the clouds swing by,
Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
All faded out, nothing left to restrain.

Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,
What would our days be cut off from these?
If, at the fairy mart, we were life buying,
Should we not choose them, past things that please?
Sorrow and sighing, sorrow and sighing,—
Take what you will, only leave us our pain.
—*From Twilight Hours.*

COMING TOGETHER.

From Tinsley's Magazine for March.

I do not think it quite fair that big men with broad shoulders and muscles of iron should always be the heroes of stories. Men of small or medium stature, and without any muscles to speak of, constitute the great majority of mankind; and as the world does go on, and the population already increases, it is to be supposed that a large number of young ladies are found who are willing to be wives to men who are not Admirable Crichtons.

At any rate, the gresent story relates to a man whom any of these athletic giains would have contemptuously spoken of as a muff. I am sorry that it should be so, for I feel that this frank confession will destroy all interest in the story to a large proportion of lady readers; but it cannot be helped, because I must keep to facts.

Rev. Richard Hallowes was a man a little under the medium height, was plain rather than good looking, and wore spectacles. He was clever, for he had been a fellow of his college, although the honor was attained by hard reading rather than by talent. Two years after he had obtained his fellowship, a small living in the gift of the college became vacant. Several good livings being expected to fall in at an early date, the cure of Karslake was contemptuously refused by all the senior fellows, but readily accepted by Richard Hallowes. As it was worth three hundred a year, with a house and very small glebe, Hallowes thought it better to take it than to wait for years until his turn came for a richer gift.

Karslake was a semi-rural parish. It stood upon the confines of the great coal-district of Staffordshire; but, although there were two or three colliery chimneys in the valley, these did not affect the general rural aspects of the country; and it was only by ascending to the brow of the hill that the dull smoke-cloud which ever hangs over the mining districts was visible. The miners inhabited little villages of their own, built for them close to the shafts, and were principally strangers, having little in common with the rustic population around them.

Karslake itself was a quiet little town, standing upon rising, but not high, ground. Its population was under a thousand, but it was scattered over a large surface; for, with the exception of the main street, it was a careless, straggling place, most of the houses having small garden-plots attached. It was, in fact, a village rather than a town.

Rev. Richard Hallowes had not been settled three months in the parsonage-house at Karslake before he came very seriously to the conclusion that it was his duty to marry. He had always been of opinion, very rightly, that a clergyman in charge of a parish, to be of any real utility, should be married; and he had also a very strong theory of the kind of woman who ought to be a rector's wife—a hind-hearted, motherly sort of woman, earnest in assisting her husband, indefatigable among the poor, and a peacemaker to the whole parish.

Now, out of ten or twelve young ladies of Karslake, there were three or four who came very fairly up to Mr. Hallowes' ideal; either of the Miss Stuarts, the Doctor's daughters, or Miss Herslet, or Miss Penrose, would do. They were all quiet, sensible girls; any one of them would, the Reverend Richard acknowledged to himself, make him a very excellent wife; but he had at present made no step whatever toward gaining the affections of either of these ladies. Not even the gossips of the place could find the smallest pretence for coupling his name with either of them.

The Reverend Richard allowed another three months to elapse, and was still, to his own self-reproach, as far off as ever from making his choice; and yet he quite allowed to himself that these were the only four young women of the neighborhood who would be at all likely to turn out good wives, according to his theory of a good wife; and that none of the others, least of all Laura Hernshawe, would suit him.

Now, Laura Hernshawe was unquestionably the belle of Karslake. Her father was the proprietor of one of the collieries, and she had been sent to a fashionable school by the sea-side to be educated, and had come back, about a year before the advent of Rev. Richard Hallowes, a finished young lady.

Laura Hernshawe was undoubtedly very pretty, and as undoubtedly she was rather fast—the ladies of Karslake said dreadfully fast; not that they used the word fast, but what they did say meant pretty well the same thing. Laura Hernshawe was fond of riding, she was fond of dancing; she could pull an oar in their pleasure-boat on the canal almost as well as her brother; she could swim, it was said, like a fish; and she was certainly a flirt,—altogether a young lady as far removed from the ideal of Rev. Richard Hallowes as it was possible to be; and yet—alas for the weakness of human resolves!—he confessed even to himself that this girl, with her bright eyes and her saucy laugh, sent a strange thrill through him, which he never felt when engaged in the most serious conversation upon parish matters with the Miss Stuarts, or Miss Penrose, or Miss Herslet; not that he for a moment allowed that he had any intention of deviating from his original resolve. He only admitted that, had he been differently placed, he should certainly have admired the girl very much. As it was, the less he saw of her the better—an excellent resolution; only somehow or other he had a great deal to say to Mr. Hernshawe upon the subject of schools for the children of the colliers, and as to the wants and necessities of the men themselves, or their wives, in sickness. After these interviews, what so natural as that Mr. Hernshawe should ask his rector to walk into the drawing-room, and that he should then sit and chat with Mrs. Hernshawe and her daughter, or sometimes with the latter alone, when her mamma was abroad or engaged?

With July came Reginald Hernshawe, Laura's only brother, a year older than herself, who was being educated at Cambridge; and the following conversation, which occurred after one of the rector's visits, shows that Miss Hernshawe had no more idea of marrying Rev. Richard Hallowes than he had of marrying her.

"It is too bad, Laura, your going on so with our little parson."

"Poor little man!" Laura laughed; "he is very harmless, Regy."

"That is all very well, missy. He may be harmless, but I don't think you are; and I am quite sure he doesn't think so either."

"My dear Reginald, how am I to help it? I don't run after him; and if he chooses to come here, I must be civil to our rector, you know."

"You are an arrant flirt, Laura; that's what you are. However, I hope you won't do Hallowes any harm, for he is really a good little fellow; and I hear him very well spoken of all through the place. I don't think you will though; for when he dined here the other day, and you ladies had gone up stairs, he was explaining to father what his ideal of a country clergyman's wife was; and I can assure you there was not one single point of resemblance to yourself. I expect that one of the Stuart Girls will be the happy woman."

"I dare say either of them would suit him very well. I am sure I don't care whom he marries; all I do know is, it won't be me. No, thank you. When I do marry, it will be some one I can look up to."

"I understand," her brother said; "a quiet Hercules, who can ride and shoot, and do everything better than anyone else; if with a mystery about him, so much the better—eh, Laura?"

Laura tossed her head again, and said. "Nonsense!" But her brother had pretty accurately sketched her ideal, for all that.

The brother and sister were very fond of getting into a small boat, pulling some miles up the canal to where it ran through a thick wood, and then they would get out and eat the lunch they carried with them. Sometimes they took a friend or two with them; more often they went alone.

Upon one occasion, as they had just started, they saw Mr. Hallowes, who was coming along the towing-path. After the first greetings, Reginald Hernshawe asked,

"Where are you going, Mr. Hallowes?"

"I was going back to Karslake. I have just been down to read to an old woman in one of your cottages."

"Then you have nothing particular to do?"

"No; nothing whatever."

"Will you get in, then, and go with us? We have got lunch with us, and are going to the Hanger."

Mr. Hallowes assented, although an inward monitor whispered to him that he had better not.

As the boat drew near to the shore, Miss Hernshawe said,

"Will you take my oar, Mr. Hallowes?"

"I should be very happy, Miss Hernshawe, but I really know nothing of rowing; I never had an oar in my hand in all my life."

Laura Hernshawe's face certainly expressed a rather contemptuous pity; however, she only said,

"Very well, Mr. Hallowes; you take the rudder-strings; Reginald and I will pull; I like it above all things."

Mr. Hallowes' steering was little, if at all, above his rowing, and the boat under his guidance made such sudden and abrupt rushes, first to one bank and then to the other, that Reginald Hernshawe was obliged to request the rector to leave the rudder-strings alone, and only to pull them when told to do so, and to let them know if anything was in their course. Under this arrangement the boat again glided quietly upon her way, and Rev. Richard Hallowes gave himself up to the pleasure of the moment, and, chatting gaily with the brother and sister, totally forgot the injunction to look ahead. From this pleasant forgetfulness he was rudely roused by the tramp of horses upon the towing-path beside him, by a shout from the driver of "Mind the rope!" and by a simultaneous order from Reginald Hernshawe to "Pull the right-hand string!" The Rev. Richard in his confusion pulled the left, and in another moment the rope had caught the boat, and she was bottom upward. Laura Hernshawe struck out instantly for shore, as did her brother, knowing that Laura could swim well. Laura after the first stroke or two looked round, and saw the rector's face appear above water with a despairing expression upon it, and as quickly disappear. With a sharp cry to her brother, who was nearer to the bank than she was herself, she turned at once, and caught hold of the clergyman as he again appeared. "Keep quiet!" she exclaimed; "don't take hold of me, or we shall both sink!" The sound of water was in Mr. Hallowes' ears, however, and, with the instinctive impulse of a drowning man, he clung to the girl, and she had only time to cry "Reginald!" before she sank under the water. It was but for a moment, for her brother was close to her, and seizing them both, he soon, with the assistance of Laura, succeeded in gaining the bank with the almost insensible clergyman. He was some little time before he quite recovered himself, and his first impulse was to express his regret for his own stupidity in causing the accident, and of thankfulness to them for his rescue.

"It is no use talking about it, Mr. Hallowes," Laura said; "the question is, what is to be done? Did ever anyone see such a figure as I am?" and she could not help laughing as she looked down at herself. "I look like a seaside bathing-woman. Look here, Reginald, I would not have all this talked about for anything; I should never hear the end of it. Mr. Hallowes, will you please prove your gratitude by never mentioning a word about this stupid business to anyone? Reginald, please give some money to these barge people, and make them promise not to talk about it; it would be dreadful."

By this time the bargemen had got the boat to the shore, and had emptied it of the water.

"The best thing to do," Reginald said, "will be for me to put Mr. Hallowes across to the other side. It is three miles from here to Karslake; the path leads through the fields, and he will be pretty dry by the time he gets there—at any rate, dry enough not to be noticed if he is lucky. You and I, Laura, had better go to that little farmhouse there, and you can borrow some clothes till you get your own dried. Come along, Mr. Hallowes, jump in; I want to get Laura's things dried as soon as I can."

The programme was carried out, and in another quarter of an hour Laura was sitting by the kitchen fire of the farm-house dressed in the Sunday clothes of the farmer's daughter while her own were being dried: meanwhile her brother was attired in the farmer's own things, which, as far as girth was concerned, were ridiculously large for him. Reginald and Laura were both rather out of temper, but for different reasons. Reginald was angry at what he considered the gross stupidity of the clergyman in upsetting the boat and getting Laura wet; while Laura was only thinking how intensely disagreeable it would be if it got to be known and talked about in Karslake that she had swum back and saved the rector's life. At last she burst out in a fit of laughter.

"What are you laughing at, Laura?" her brother asked in astonishment.

"I can't help it," Laura said at last; "I never shall forget it—the little man's face when he came up, like a half-drowned terrier, glaring through his spectacles; it was the funniest thing I ever saw;" and she laughed again till the tears came into her eyes.

The brother could not help laughing too, and by the time their clothes were dried they had quite recovered their good temper. Then asking the farmer's wife, who of course knew them, to say nothing about their having had a ducking, as it might make Mrs. Hernshawe uncomfortable if it came to her ears, they went down again to their boat, and pulled home.

Laura gained her room without being noticed; and so no one knew what had taken place, except that Laura's maid, on observing the perfectly unstarched appearance of her dress, came to her own conclusion that her young mistress must have somehow slipped into the water. As the rector had also gained the parsonage unobserved, not a rumor of the occurrence reached Karslake, greatly to Laura Hernshawe's comfort,

The relations between the Reverend Richard and the young lady were not improved by the accident. At the first subsequent interview he made some attempt to express his gratitude, but was completely pooh-poohed by the young lady, whose quietly amused look showed unmistakably that she regarded the affair in the light of a comic incident. This reception, added to an uneasy feeling in his own mind that they had reversed their proper positions, and that it was a degrading thing for a man to be indebted to a woman for his life, caused the clergyman to drop the subject hastily, but left a very sore feeling upon his mind. Certainly, he thought to himself, Laura Hernshawe was not at all the woman to make a good clergyman's wife. It was fated, however, that he should be able to cancel the sense of obligation. He was one day walking in a lane not far from the Hernshawes', and seriously resolving in his own mind the urgent necessity of his settling which of the few suitable young ladies of the place should be the future mistress of the parsonage, when he heard a loud sharp scream from the field close by. He ran to the next gate, and, looking over, saw a sight which caused him to climb—he was not good at vaulting—over the gate. Laura Hernshawe was standing in the middle of the field, her back toward him, and her whole attitude expressing helpless terror. At a short distance beyond her, a bull was standing with his head down, evidently meditating a rush. Laura was in almost every respect a remarkably fearless girl, but she had a horror of bulls. As a little girl she had once been frightened by one, and had never recovered from the impression. She had been out for a walk, and was late for dinner; she had therefore taken a short cut across the fields. It was not until she had proceeded some distance that she remembered having heard that a very savage bull was kept in one of the fields through which she had to pass. She did not know which field it was, but believing that it was the last which she would have to pass through before reaching the road, she had resolved to make a *détour* before she arrived there, to avoid passing through it. However, just as she was in the middle of the third field from the main road, she was startled by a sudden roar, and, looking round, was stupefied with terror by observing the bull advancing from the corner of the field, where he had been grazing. She tried in vain to turn and fly; she gave one scream, and then stood in helpless terror gazing at her enemy, who was rapidly approaching her. She felt her limbs giving way beneath her, and would in another moment have fallen, when a man ran suddenly past her toward the bull, shouting as he did so, "Run, Miss Hernshawe, run for your life!" The spell which had oppressed her seemed broken, and without a moment's thought, without even knowing who the man was, she turned and ran to the gate, not once looking round till she had gained the other side, and then the scream which rose to her lips was stifled by her horror. The bull had for a moment recoiled a step upon seeing his new opponent, and the clergyman, remembering he had heard that animals were sometimes frightened in that way, took off his hat and waved it at the animal. The bull, however, evidently took it as a challenge, for he lowered his head, stamped fiercely upon the ground, and in another instant rushed upon the clergyman. An athletic man, or one accustomed to active sports, might no doubt have eluded the charge. The clergyman was neither, and he stood perfectly still awaiting the rush. In an instant Miss Hernshawe saw him thrown many feet in the air, and fall heavily upon the ground. Then her screams broke out loud and piercing, and the bull, startled by their sound, and remembering his first foe, left the prostrate body, to which he was about returning, and galloped furiously round the field. Miss Hernshawe's screams soon brought assistance; five or six laboring men ran up, and, armed with the forks and spades with which they were working, went into the field, drove the bull into a corner, and carred off the insensible clergyman. He was carried to the Hernshawes', as the nearest house, and a surgeon was soon in attendance. The rector had by this time somewhat recovered his consciousness, but the surgeon, after an examination, pronounced that two of his ribs were broken. This, however, although a serious matter, did not confine the rector to his bed after the first day. Mr. and Mrs. Hernshawe had done everything in their power for him, and after he had breakfasted, Mrs. Hernshawe said, "Laura wants to know if you can see her, Mr. Hallowes; she wants to thank you in person." Not waiting for an answer, she went out of the room, and Laura a minute or two after came in. She had evidently been crying, and her face was pale and sad.

"O, Mr. Hallowes," she began, "what can I say to thank you?"

"My dear Miss Hernshawe," the rector said, "there are no thanks due. I was before under a deep, indeed a painful, obligation to you. I am very, very happy to have been able to discharge it; so now really there are no thanks due from either side. You saved my life; I, by God's mercy, have saved yours. We are quits."

Laura would have protested against this view, but the rector would not hear her; and feeling unable to speak without crying, she left the room hastily. The rector was soon in a condition to return to the parsonage, and his convalescence was, for the nature of his injuries, a speedy one. This affair could not, as the previous one had been, be concealed from the public of Karslake, and great indeed was the talk of the gossips over it. All sorts of rumors were current, and Laura Hernshawe was made exceedingly uncomfortable thereby. The rector now seldom saw her; the rumors which he as well as herself knew were current annoyed him even more than they did her. Much as he now acknowledged to himself that he cared for her, he would not purchase the pleasure of meeting her at the price of giving gossiping tongues occasion to wag over his visit there. And so he kept away. He knew that he loved Laura Hernshawe; but he did not deceive himself now, at least to the fact. He knew that before this accident she had looked upon him with perfect indifference. He was well aware of the sort of ideal she would have pictured to herself, and how little that ideal resembled himself. As long as he had not really loved Laura Hernshawe, he had thought only of his feelings toward her, not of her's toward him; now that he did love her, he saw that she had cared nothing for him, had liked him, perhaps, had been very chatty and kind, and had even flirted with him a little, but had never seriously thought of him. The fact of this accident, although it had no doubt changed her feelings toward him, had yet in no way altered or improved his chances of being loved. He was not blind to the fact that Laura's manner was changed to him; that she no longer talked gaily and lightly with him; that her color went and came if she chanced to meet him suddenly; but he told himself, and thoroughly believed, that this was gratitude, not love; and although the thought would occur to him that she might perhaps marry him from gratitude, he would dismiss the idea with anger. She could not love him, and he would not accept from gratitude what he could not gain from love, not even the hand of Laura Hernshawe. Under these circumstances, therefore, Rev. Richard Hallowes began to revolve in his own mind whether it was really necessary for a rector to be married at all. He could not have the woman he loved, and, after loving Laura Hernshawe, it was out of the question that he could think of marrying either of the Miss Stuarts, or Miss Herslet, or Miss Penrose. No; he really got on very well, and he was not at all sure that a clergyman was not more useful as a single man than he would be married—at least, he had more time to himself. Now the rector, clearly as he reasoned, and natural as were his conclusions, was yet at fault. Laura Hernshawe had long seen that the rector admired her, but although she liked him, she had never allowed to herself the possibility of her loving him. Like most other high-spirited girls, she felt the want of a master spirit, some one she could look up to. She thought the rector a good man, and no doubt a clever one, and likely in many, nay, in most respects, to make a husband any woman might love and honor. But he wanted manliness. A man that did not ride, or pull, or swim, who had to be picked out of the water by a woman, must necessarily be a poor creature whom it would be impossible ever to respect. The action by which the rector had risked his life to save her own had altered all this. It had supplied the one thing which had been previously wanting—the part which was with Laura an absolute necessity. Now she felt that, small and wanting in personal strength as this man was, he was capable of an action at which even the strongest and most courageous men might have hesitated. He had put himself between her and the bull with no thought of driving off or frightening the animal, but simply to die in her place. Now Laura reproached herself bitterly as she thought of the half-disguised contempt with which she had received his attempts at thanks after the adventure upon the water, and of the way in which she had at first, she now acknowledged, flirted with him and then openly shown her indifference. When a girl like Laura Hernshawe feels that she has committed an injustice, she is unhappy until she repairs it, and it was very soon real love, and not gratitude, which she felt toward her preserver.

As time wore on, and Mr. Hallowes still kept away from the house, or, at any rate, called as seldom as he could, Laura began to feel that she had lost Mr. Hallowes. Women are far keener judges in these matters than men are; she saw that he loved her still, but then she felt that before the accident he had seen that she had been only playing with him, and that he believed now that, at best, she felt only gratitude towards him. Poor Laura was now really unhappy. She wanted to make the rector happy, and she wanted—yes, she acknowledged she wanted—to be happy herself; but this former trifling of her own stood as a barrier between them, a barrier which she felt certain the clergyman would never break down. How long this would have lasted, or whether it would have remained for all time, it is impossible to say, had not an event occurred which changed the whole current of their lives.

The rector was walking in his garden one Saturday morning, and for once not thinking of Laura Hernshawe—for he was arranging the heads of his next morning's sermon—when he was startled by a dull, heavy, muffled explosion in the valley, and saw a cloud of smoke ascend from the hollow in which was Mr. Hernshawe's colliery. He waited not for his hat, but ran straight down to the pit.

Five minutes had not elapsed since the explosion, but already the wives and families of the miners had gathered round the shaft. Women were there wringing their hands and screaming wildly; some sat in stony despair gazing at the fatal shaft; others had fainted, and, happily oblivious for a time to their misery, lay unheeded by the excited and frantic crowd. Men, too, were hurrying up from the works and asking excited questions. It was some time before Mr. Hallowes could obtain any information, or learn what number of men were in the pit, or what was their chance of life. At last, seeing an overseer turn from speaking to some of the men, he approached him.

"There are nigh sixty men and boys down, Sir," the man answered. "I have just come from the other shaft; about twenty have come up there, but I fear there is no hope for the rest. The rope is down now, but no one has pulled it. The force of the fire was this end. I fear there is no hope."

At this moment a boy ran up and spoke to the overseer. The man staggered back.

"My God!" he exclaimed, "the master is down."

"Yes," the boy said. "I came up wi' the last gang, and I saw the master in his little room at the bottom of the shaft; he was talking to Jack Wilkins, the trier."

"Can nothing be done?" Mr. Hallowes asked. "This is dreadful!" and a shudder ran through him as he thought of Laura's distress.

"Nothing, Sir," the man said. "Look there;" and he pointed to a light smoke wreathing up from the shaft; "she's a-fire now, and may blow up at any moment. It would be madness."

The men standing round murmured an assent. Anything that men can do, miners will dare to rescue comrades; but this was too much.

At this moment there was a stir, and the crowd drew back to let a woman pass. It was Laura Hernshawe. Her face was as pale as death, and her hair had broken from its bonds in the speed with which she run.

"I hear my father is in the pit," she gasped out; "is it true?"

A dead silence answered her. She sank down upon the balk of timber in despair, and then rising again, she exclaimed wildly:

"He may be alive still; a thousand pounds to any one who will go down and bring him up!"

"It is impossible, Miss Laura," the overseer said; "the pit is on fire; she will blow again in a minute or two."

"Five thousand pounds to whoever will go down!" she said, frantically. "O men, if you be men, go down and see if any live!"

The men drew back, but one or two spoke together, and were coming forward when the women rushed upon them.

"No, Jamie—no, Willie, you don't go. Our two boys are down now. You sha'n't go; I will not let you; what is money now?" and clinging to the men they dragged them away.

Laura Hernshawe sank back upon the balk, despairing now, for she felt she could not press the point. During their colloquy Mr. Hallowes had been earnestly questioning the boy, and he how spoke to the foreman. The latter gave a start of surprise and made a gesture of refusal. Then Mr. Hallowes spoke aloud:

"I shall have my way. I am God's minister. I have no one in the world to lament me. It is my duty to try, at least. Get the rope ready at once, and lend me a thick cap to protect my head, and a flannel-jacket."

Laura Hernshawe had started up and exclaimed, "No, no!"—then she had been silent. Without a word she stood motionless while the clergyman put the miner's clothes over his own amid a dead silence from all around.

Mr. Hallowes was very pale, but perfectly calm. When he was ready, and while the men were busy hoisting up the rope which they had lowered after the explosion, for the proper gear was blown away, Laura went up to him and said:

"I must speak to you before you go, Mr. Hallowes;" and she led the way into a small wooden pay-office close to the shaft's mouth. The clergyman followed her, and closed the door. She took both his hands, and stood for a moment still and silent. Then she said, "May God in heaven bless you and protect you! You need no earthly strength; but if it can cheer you in this fearful danger, think that I, who wait here to pray for you, have two lives I love at stake; that if you come not back, I shall be for life widow as well as orphan. God bless you, my own dear love! Now kiss me, and go."

He drew her to him, kissed her once, and then opening the door of the shed said to the women outside,

"Look to Miss Hernshawe, she has fainted. Now, men, let me down as quickly as you can; I know what I have to do."

Mr. Hallowes was outwardly as quiet and calm as when he entered the hut; but the men noticed that he had a bright, steady light in his eye; that while before he might have looked like a martyr walking firmly to the stake, now he might have been a soldier leading a forlorn hope. As he was lowered down into outer darkness, the clergyman might be truly said to have felt no fear. He knew his fearful danger; he knew that at any instant the blast of fire might come which should send his body a mangled cinder far up above the mouth of the shaft. But he knew now that Laura Hernshawe loved him, and very fervent were his silent prayers that he might be spared to enjoy the great happiness. Then, as he knew by the slacking of the speed of his descent he was near the bottom, he gave a last appeal to God for protection, and prepared for his work. Already the smoke was almost stifling, and would have been quite so had he not kept a wet cloth, with which he had provided himself before starting, pressed across his mouth and nostrils. In his other hand he held a safety-lamp; but the sharp flaring explosions within the wire-work, as well as his own difficulty of breathing, told him of the inflammable nature of the atmosphere around him. Now he was at the bottom, and his great fear was that he might find the entrance to the workings closed by the falling *débris*. To his great joy he found it comparatively clear, and he then extinguished the lamp—the danger from which was enormous—his instructions being so clear that he needed it no longer. So stifling did he feel the air that he lay down, and crawled along upon his breast—it was but a few paces; then he felt a door. He gave a low muffled cry, which was answered by a dull knocking within.

Thank God! Mr. Henshawe was alive, sheltered in the small room from the violence of the first blast. The thoughts of Laura's delight gave a new strength to him, and revived the consciousness which had a moment before seemed fast deserting him. Feeling upon the ground, he found that some pieces of the roof had fallen and blocked the door. With a short prayer for strength, he began to remove them; several times he desisted, and lay almost insensible, but each time the thought of Laura seemed to call him back to life. As he removed the last piece, and felt the door pushed open from within, life seemed to leave him, and he became unconscious.

Terrible was the suspense upon the surface after the clergyman had disappeared. Very rapidly the men let the rope slip through their fingers. Every moment was worth a life, for at any instant they might hear the low rumbling sound, followed instantly by a rush of flame, of stone, and of all that remained of the brave man who had ventured down. No one spoke. In spite of the danger, one of the men leaned over the shaft, and his raised hand and attentive eye showed that the light still burned. More slowly now the rope was run out, for they knew he was near the bottom, which might be so filled with rubbish that even a foothold might be impossible. The light had disappeared, now lost in the thick vapor; but still the rope ran out. Presently it stopped. Now was the question, was he insensible already? The men stood by the rope, ready to run it over the sheaf as quickly as possible, and all stood breathless. In a moment there was a faint but decided jerk of the rope.

"Thank God!" broke from all standing round, and the rope was slacked to allow the adventurer to proceed into the workings. At this moment a fresh spectator was added to those around the shaft. Laura Hernshawe had recovered from her fainting, and had refused to listen to the prayers of the women to stop where she was until the result was known. She had listened as if she had not heard, and then had risen and walked in among the group, who separated at her approach. She neared the edge of the shaft, and then without a word dropped upon her knees, and with her face pale as marble, her lips moving in prayer, but no sound issuing from them, she watched the mouth of the shaft.

All was hushed around; the women had ceased their wailing cries, and for the moment forgot their own grief in the terrible interest of the scene. Their sympathy for her overpowered for a time the thought of their own woe. One minute, two, three passed; and then the men began to murmur among themselves that the clergyman must long ere this be insensible, and that they ought to bring him up before the dreaded explosion came. Another minute passed, and then the foreman spoke.

"It's no use, Miss; he must be insensible now; the choke-damp will have done it."

A sharp spasm of anguish passed over her face, then her lips moved. "One minute more!" It seemed an age. It passed; and then the overseer reluctantly, for the intense anguish of the silent face awed him, gave signs to the men to prepare to hoist. Just at this moment one of the men exclaimed, "She shakes!" There was a pause, and then a stronger pull. A deep, suppressed cheer, or rather, ejaculation, broke from the throng.

"Quick, lads! quick, but steadily," the overseer cried, and the rope ran rapidly over the sheaf.

There were too many willing hands attached to it for any one to be able to say whether one or two bodies were attached. It was a moment of fearful suspense. Laura had risen now, and stood with both hands pressing her hair back from her temples. Her breath came in short gasps, and her figure swayed to and fro. Each moment the men who had quietly stationed themselves upon each side of her thought she would fall. Fast the rope runs over the sheaf - and now the overseer, who is peering over the pit, exclaims;

"I see him! I see him! Thand God, there are two! Steady, men, steady! they are both insensible. It is the master, sure enough."

Now ready hands lift the bodies from the shaft; and the doctor, who has been standing in readiness, puts his ear to their hearts. "Thank God, they are both alive!" Despite their own dead in the pit, a cheer broke from all; and Laura Hernshawe fell insensible by the side of the rescued men.

It is a year since the great pit explosion at Karlslake. The rector is now a married man. The lady driving him in his pretty pony carriage is his wife, and a prettier and happier woman is not to be found in the midland counties, nor one more proud of her husband; and as for the rector, he has come to look upon his early theories as ridiculous delusions; and is now ready to affirm that a woman makes not one bit the worse clergyman's wife for being able to ride and to swim, or even to pull an oar upon the river.

"DARKNESS AND THE SHADOW."

Waking, I have been nigh to death,—
Have felt the chillness of his breath
Whiten my cheek and numb my heart,
And wondered why he stayed his dart,—
Yet quailed not, but could meet him so,
As any lesser friend or foe.

But sleeping, in the dreams of night,
His phantom stifles me with fright!
O God! what frozen horrors fall
Upon me with his visioned pall;
The movelessness, the unknown dread,
Fair life to pulseless silence wed!

And is the grave so darkly deep,
So hopeless, as it seems in sleep?
Can our sweet selves the coffin hold
So dumb within its crumbling mould?
And is the shroud so dank and drear
A garb—the noisome worm so near?

Where then is Heaven's mercy fled,—
To quite forget the voiceless dead?
—*The Blameless Prince and other Poems, by E. C. Stedman.*

VISIT TO HOWLING DERVISHES.

After taking off our boots, we were admitted to the hall of the dervishes, which is altogether an old-fashioned looking place, a room five and thirty feet square, with a gallery on three sides overhanging a railed space below; the fourth side, excepting the narrow railed space, being occupied by the *mihrah*, which answers to the altar of Roman Catholics churches. Half the gallery was reserved for women, and covered in with trellised work of wood, the laths rudely painted with a green landscape of grass and trees—I supposed to divert the masculine attention from the veiled faces which moved darkly behind. The beam supporting this portion of the gallery was hung with some twenty tamborines, to be used, if, in their howlings, the dervishes did not get sufficiently noisy and excited. Rudely-squared pillars of wood supported the balcony, and a low wooden ballustrade inclosed the square in which the dervishes were to perform their rites. The eastern side of this room, like that of every mosque, had a recess, in which a red cloth worked with gold thread, and some verses of the Koran in gilded letters, were the chief ornaments. On one side of this *mihrah* hung a carpet, into which Turkish letters were woven: this was the prayer-carpet of some departed fanatic. The other side was hung with small kettle-drums, pincers and spikes, instruments of self-torture, with which the dervishes are wont to pierce and punish themselves whenever their zeal needs such awakening. But we were happy to think, from the artistic order in which these implements were arranged, that the march of civilization had given them perpetual repose. Some sheepskins, dyed red, lay in front of the *mihrah*, and about twenty others, black and white, were arranged in regular order upon the open space in front of this most sacred spot.

When we were admitted, the *iman*, or chief of the dervishes, a young man of dignified deportment, and seemingly delicate health, with black hair and beard, and finely-cut features, was sitting on the red skins before the *mihrah*, with about a dozen dervishes, all seated on their heels, ranged behind him on the black and white sheepskins. The *iman* wore a skull-cap of white felt, bound with a black scarf, and his person was enveloped in a long tea-green robe lined with fur; the dervishes wore robes of various colors, but their fez, bound with white or green scarfs, marked their devotion to a sacred calling. After the usual prostrations and kissings of the ground in the direction of Mecca, the *iman* began a recitation, holding his hands before him like an open book; then for a long time his lips moved in silence, his voice audible only at intervals when he uttered a sound like "*hamorna*," at which all touched the floor with their foreheads. Then the mats of the dervishes were removed, rearranged at the farthest boundary of the inclosed space, and all set up a monotonous chant, their heads rising and falling, their bodies swinging to and fro in a manner bewildering to behold, which to practice would be sickening. With unflagging dignity and gravity the *iman* continued this see-saw for half an hour; you could not doubt for a moment, on seeing the rigid decorum of his features and the grave solemnity of his manner, how earnestly he was occupied with his religious devotion.

He was now facing the dervishes, who increased in number as the ceremony progressed; and when this chant ended, each advanced in turn to the *iman*, and, stooping down, kissed his hand, he laying his face upon their shoulder and his hand on his breast as they arose from the momentary embrace. Then, dropping their outer robes, the dervishes, in their lighter cotton garments, ranged themselves in a row. Each dervish had been relieved of his fez and turban, which were folded with their robes, and laid before the *mihrah*. All stood up in white skull-caps; even the *iman* left his chief seat; his head-gear was reduced to the same white cap, and his long robe taken off left him in a white dress, a person of much less dignified appearance, yet still easily distinguished from the dervishes, among whom he took his place, by his pensive, abstracted air and graceful motions.

He stood at one end of the line, and when old priests dropped in from time to time, he advanced, embraced them very much after the sham fashion of a "heavy father" in a melodrama, and with a movement of his left hand, invited them to be seated, each upon a sheepskin mat. Then the howling commenced. The dervishes, shoulder to shoulder in a rank so close that all must needs move together, without lifting their feet from the ground, made with their hips a lateral bend, then a corresponding movement to the other side; then, bending the body backward from the hips, they completed the four-sided devotion by bowing forward and throwing out their voices in a wild shout—"*Allah-hou.*" I could not catch the words forming the whole of the chant to which they kept time with this exhausting movement.

After keeping it up for an hour, their eyes seemed to roll with demoniac fury, their features appeared altered with the wild excitement, and their howling shouts actually grew louder, though they were jerked out in terrible gasps from their tired lungs. The dervishes were drunk with delight in their own exhaustion, and without a moment's rest or flagging the exercise continued. The effect upon the spectators was curious. For my own part, I was so far mesmerized that the time passed very quickly, but the Turks within the inclosure could scarcely keep their feet. Men swayed backward and forward, their eyes half closed, their senses half gone, and others lifted first one foot, then the other, keeping unconscious time to the gasping howls of the dervishes. An aged man, too old to stand, sat cross-legged on a sheepskin in such a position that the howler bent over him with every forward movement. His enthusiasm was wonderful; he rolled his watery eyes, wagged his white beard, and swayed his body about with all the motion with which it was capable; his joyous voice, reedy and piping as it was, could be heard like a bad fiddle between the howls. He was in an ecstasy of delight, and as the maddened shouts grew more furious, he seemed to think "the good old times" were come back again, and that the howling dervishes had not fallen away from the service of Allah and his Prophet. Their eyes wildly distended, their veins swollen almost to bursting, their mouths foaming like those of men seized with epilepsy, I looked to see some of the dervishes fall fainting under the immense exertion; but none had the least appearance of fatigue; on the contrary, the longer the howling continued, the greater delight they seemed to take in their extraordinary devotions. At length, after keeping up this unchanging movement and howling for nearly two hours, they ceased, and, with surprisingly little evidence of excitement or fatigue upon their countenances, walked in single file from the room. I watched their features as they passed out; they were mostly young men of quite the lower rank of life, and, if I may judge, I should think few were sincere religious enthusiasts. The air with which some of these young men left the room was rather that of successful gymnasts than fanatical devotees. Among them, I have no doubt, there were religious enthusiasts, but it was not from men like the pensive *iman* that such howls and contortions could be obtained. Though he only affected to take part with the howlers, though his movements were only gentle bows, and his howls were sighs compared with those of the deep-chested dervishes who now passed out before us, yet his face streamed with perspiration, and appeared haggard with exhaustion.

I do not know if the dervishes had retired to take refreshment; at all events, in a few minutes they returned, and with gentler force resumed their functions. The serious dignified young *iman* was now about to exercise his greatest power, that of preserving the faithful who came to him from all manner of disease. He took his seat upon the red-dyed sheepskins near the *mihrah*, and first the giant negro in robes of green and yellow knelt before him. Holding the black head between the palms of his delicate hands, the lips of the *iman* moved in prayer, his melancholy eyes fixed upon the man before him. Several children gamboled into the inclosure, and similarly received his blessing. Then an infant of about a year old was carried in and laid by a man, who I supposed was the child's father, upon its stomach on one of the sheepskins. The *iman* gravely gave his hand to two attendant dervishes, and, placing one foot on the infant's back, slowly lifted the other to the same place, the dervishes supporting a considerable portion of his weight. Relieved, after a few seconds, of the cruel burden, the poor little infant came up gasping and crying, its face scarlet, and the power of its little lungs gone for a moment with fright and compression. Another and another were similarly trodden upon by the *iman*, to the apparent joy of their conductors, and then an old gentleman, in a fur-lined pelisse of pink satin, lowered his protuberant stomach with more labor than dignity on to a sheepskin, and stretched himself flat, his face upon the boards of the floor. An active, slight-limbed, pretty girl of nine or ten years old skipped into the inclosure, and in a twinkling lay herself, a little thing, beside the mountain in pink satin; three or four boys and young men followed, making a short string of prostrate bodies. The pensive *iman* then placed his left hand on the shoulder of a dervish, merely to steady his steps, and trod firmly on the most substantial portion of the old Turk; his next step was on the delicate body of the little girl, and so he passed on over all. Turning at the end of the file, he retraced his steps literally, for I observed that his feet choose the same part of the prostrate devotees, who, when he had passed, rose, looking happy and smiling, grateful for their easily-acquired immunity from disease. With a concluding recitation from the Koran the ceremony ended, and we descended to our caique, and crossed the Bosphorus to mount to our hotel at Pera.—*From the Levant, by R. A. Arnold.*

ON THE CRATER OF VESUVIUS.—We were upon the level of what in peaceful times is called the crater, but the great basin was entirely filled by the eruption, and we walked across a portion of it, every footstep trampling on tiny threads of smoke, toward what was now the active crater of Vesuvius, a central tumulus about 80 or 100 yards in diameter at its base, and rent across the middle with an irregular mouth, from which heavy rolls of dense grey smoke were constantly issuing. With each there flew up to the height of about 200 feet in the air, above the smoke, a shower of stones, none more than ten inches or a foot in length, and as many of these "thudded" down within 30 yards of us, I scarcely wondered that the ascent of the cone had not been popular during the eruption. The surface of the crater on which we stood is about a mile in circumference, and the whole of this was more or less covered with sulphurous smoke. Up the sides of the small crater, from which the stones were being thrown, the rocks were covered with most brilliant reds and yellows, green and orange—I suppose by the chemical constituents of the volcanic smoke. In one place a little crater was boiling, with steaming smoke rearing through its six-inch mouth. To give vent to its small ambition, one of the party broke the crust which checked its rage, and my too bold friend nearly paid a severe penalty for his rashness; the liberated flame and smoke at once spouted high into the air, and half stifled us with thick sulphurous fumes. One breath was almost sufficient to choke us, and I rushed away from the presence of the infuriated little volcano, glad to begin the descent of the mountain. But for the smoke which poured over it in one direction, we might have walked all around the crater, for the lava was no longer issuing from the summit of Vesuvius. It had some days since found a weak place in the side of the cone, several hundred feet from the top, and through this tunnel the liquid lava was slowly issuing. We crossed the tunneled stream in our descent, and after reaching the bottom of the cone, passed for about 500 yards over a portion of the lava-field formed during the present eruption. It would have been impossible to ascend the cone through the depths of dust over which we came down at a run; the elevation we had consumed an hour in mounting was thus descended in ten minutes, with no bad consequence, except the filling of our boots with sharp dust. This we turned out before treading the hot lava. I hoped my boots would not be burnt through before we reached *terra fredda*, but when I found upon one or two experiments that I could not, for the heat, hold my hand where my foot was, it seemed unpleasantly doubtful, especially as the haze of smoke that clouded our prospect made the lava-field seem larger than it was.—*From the Levant, the Black Sea and the Danube, by R. Arthur Arnold.*

QUEEN ISABELLA'S CONFESSOR.—Father CLARET, who preached on Thursday in the Chapel of St. Nicholas, Paris, presented himself at the little chapel punctually at 3 o'clock, the hour indicated, and in simple dress, accompanied by three Spanish priests. He wore the violet *soutane*, with a little cape; the scull-cap of velvet, and of the same color, with a green button distinctive of his rank. The pectoral cross worn by Bishops was attached by a silken cord round his neck, and on his finger the Pontifical ring. He wore no other insignia than those which merely indicated his rank in the ecclesiastical hierarchy, and those with the utmost simplicity. There was great curiosity to see him. He cannot be called an old man—between 50 and 60; he is not stout, nor thin; his physiognomy has nothing distinguished, and gives no indication of the political *rôle* which the public have so long ascribed to him. He is rather under the middle stature; his hair, black, with here and there a small streak of white, is cut short. His eyes are black and expressive, and his face is marked with deep wrinkles, which most appear when he speaks, which he does with animation. On entering the chapel, which was crowded long before the hour, he advanced straight to the little altar bowed, and knelt before it, recited the Rosary in Spanish, and the Litany of the Virgin in Latin, the audience making the responses. He then entered the pulpit and began the lecture or sermon, which lasted over an hour. In it he aimed at no rhetorical ornament. It was colloquial, without being vulgar. There was not the slightest political allusion, unless the recommendation to his hearers not to hate their brethren, even when they were most calumniated by them, be taken for such. On the whole, the sermon, which was in Spanish, consisted of a simple exposition of some of the dogmas of his Church, of Christian morals and of exhortations to piety. He would probably have produced more effect but for his Catalan accent—Father CLARET being a native of the Principality—which sounds harsh to the ear of the Castilian. After the blessing which closed the sermon, the congregation departed. Many persons who could not get admission from the smallness of the accommodation, were attracted also by the expectation that Queen ISABELLA would be present. In this they were disappointed, for the same day she and her family attended a religious service in the Church of St. Rock, of which she is temporarily a parishoner.—*Paris correspondent of the Times.*

AN IMPERAL COSTUME.—The Empress of Austria, writes the *Gaulois*, appeared at her last State ball at Vienna in a dress composed of the green and golden wings of South American *scorabeii*, sewn with gold thread on a tissue of white silk. A splendid suit of emeralds and diamonds completed this gorgeous costume, which marvelously set off her extraordinary beauty. The wings of the *scorabeii* resemble those of the Indian beetle so frequently employed by Indian embroiderers for the decoration of their gold tissues, but they are of a lighter green, and less bronzed. After the return of the French troops from Mexico, quantities of these bright-winged insects were to be seen in the windows of curiosity shops.

POLAR ICE.—Floes are often several miles in diameter, and fields stretch away out of sight from the masthead; while the great pack of Baffin's Bay extends for hundreds of square miles, unbroken by a single crack showing blue water. Bay or young ice forms most rapidly near land, where the water is shallow and soon cooled throughout its depth; hence the name. The small round discs called pancake ice result from the soft crystals formed by frost when it first grasps the surface of ruffled water, or, as some say, from snow falling into the sea without thawing; the motion of the waves in both cases driving the loose mass into these shapes. They next unite into a continuous sheet, increasing in thickness with increasing cold till it becomes floe, from two to seven feet thick in Summer and fifteen or even twenty feet in Winter. This is often broken up by the joint action of wind and tide; and when the huge fragments are piled into hummocks sometimes fifty feet high, and of the most fantastic shapes, whirled and jammed together by these unseen f[illegible], and again firmly cemented by frost, the whole is called a pack. The edge of a heavy pack always consists of old hummocks of the largest size wedged together. In Summer, these break up in small holes of water connected by narrow lanes, with occasional openings in the edge of the pack. A peculiar groaning, which arises from the pressure to which the floe is subjected, announces the approaching "nip." The ice "buckles," that is, rises in an arch, and crashes over, piling the fractured pieces along the line of disruption with a sharp shrieking sound. This is caused chiefly by the force of tides or of a ground-swell. When the wind brings two floes into collision, the effect is similar at the moment of contact, except where one is very heavy, in which case it underruns the other. Woe to the unfortunate whaling vessel that lies between two opposing foes when a nip is inevitable, giving her no time to saw a temporary dock in the ice! She is forced up and thrown on her beam-ends, or crushed to pieces; or worse, if she be deeply laden, the ice may rise up and overwhelm her altogether. Sometimes a nip comes almost noiselessly, with scarcely any groaning, and turns up great masses with "quiet but appalling grandeur."—*Chambers' Journal.*

A GORGEOUS UNIFORM.—A singular anecdote has been revived by the gorgeous appearance of General DMIKI SATISCHEFF—a descendant, it would seem, of the house of Rurik, and which once reigned at Smolensk—at the last Tuileries ball. His uniform, which attracted immense attention, is that which the Czar, the heir apparent, and the Prince Field-Marshal BARIATINSKY have the special privilege of wearing. It consists of a crimson dollman, with gold brandenburghs, a white cloak lined with bearskin, trimmed with gold, and made to fasten on the left shoulder. Tight-fitting pantaloons worked with arabesques of gold, boots *à la* Souvaroff, with gold tassels, a colbac surmounted by a white aigrette. The sabertasche, a perfect marvel of gold embroidery, however, presents one peculiarity. The design is of laurel branches worked in gold, but a branch placed across one in gold, worked in green silk and evidently unfinished, attracts the eye. The Empress' mother had undertaken to embroider the Czar's sabertasche for this uniform. Her death, it will be remembered, was sudden at the last, although for years her health had been the constant subject of anxiety to her family. On her embroidery frame lay the unfinished sabertasche. ALEXANDER II. wished it to be mounted precisely as his mother had left it. The officers of his regiment begged for permission to be allowed to have henceforth their sabertasche copied from this incomplete model, and thus it comes that the laurel branch in silk as yet uncovered by gold constantly reminds them of the beautiful Empress, whose Prussian origin was undoubtedly the original cause of the close and unbroken alliance which for so many years has existed between Prussia and Russia.—*Paris Correspondence of the London Star.*

ROYAL COMPLIMENTS.—After dinner I generally smoked a cigar with ROSSINI. One evening, handing me a regalia, he said, "These cigars bear your name, because they were first made for FERDINAND VII." "His Majesty must have been a good judge." "He smoked the whole day," said ROSSINI. "I had the honor to be presented to him at Madrid. His exterior was not particularly charming or clean. After we had exchanged a few words he very kindly offered me a half-smoked cigar, but I merely thanked him with a bow. 'You are wrong to refuse,' said MARIA CHRISTINA, in a low voice, and in good Neapolitan; 'that is an honor which does not befall everyone.' I had known her before in Naples, and answered her in the same manner. 'May it please your Majesty, first of all I do not smoke, and secondly, under these circumstances I should not be able to answer for the results.' The Queen laughed, and my coolness had no further effect." "Rather a doubtful token of honor." "All the less doubtful was the favor shown me by Don FRANCISCO, the King's brother. MARIA CHRISTINA had already given me to understand that I should find him a tremendous admirer of mine, and advised me to go to him directly after my audience with the King. I found him alone with his wife; they had been playing, and I think that one of my operas lay open on the piano. After a short conversation, Don FRANCISCO turned to me very amiably, saying that he had a great favor to ask me. 'Allow me to sing you the aria of Assur dramatically." I sat down to the piano to accompany, feeling rather surprised, and hardly knowing what was to come of it, when the Prince went to the other end of the room, took up a most theatrical position, and to the infinite delight of his wife began to perform the song with all manner of movements and gesticulations. I must say I never saw anything like it."—"*Conversations with Rossini,*" in *Once a Week.*

STRANGE GRACE AFTER MEAT.—Much might be said in it about obsolete or almost disused forms of thanksgiving after meat, one of the strangest of which ancient forms is the grace still acted instead of spoken, at the terminal dinners at Clement's Inn. After the banquets of that learned society, members and guests rise on the removal of the white cloth and witness the following thanksgiving in pantomime. Before the President of the second table the butler puts a mass of bread, consisting of four loaves adhering to each other by their kissing-crusts. Taking this mass of bread in his hand, the said President of the second table slowly raises it above his head to the full reach of his arm, and after a few moments' pause brings it down with a thunderous whack on the oaken table. A second time the bread is elevated and struck upon the resounding board. Yet a third time the same feat is performed; and then before strangers have had time to recover from their astonishment the grace-actor has thrown the bread so that it slides and spins down to the bottom of the long table, where it is caught up by the butler, who instantly runs out of the dining-hall with it in his outstretched hands. The whole grace is typical. The four loaves represent the Four Gospels; the three elevations are in reverence of three persons of the Sacred Trinity; the manner in which the bread is cast down the table indicates the liberality with which the Bread of Life was given to mankind; the alacrity with which the butler runs out of the hall exemplifies the alacrity with which zealous servants hasten to distribute the bread of spiritual knowledge to those who hunger for it. The date of this singular grace is unknown; but it is certainly of ancient origin, and no one can question that it sprang from devout sentiment.—*Athenæum.*

THE GLASTONBURY THORN.—Joseph of Arimathæa set off from Palestine with the determination to wander about the earth till he had found a second Mount Tabor. Eventually he landed on Wearyall Hill, near Glastonbury, the low grounds in those days being covered by the sea, and in the Tor recognized the object of his search. He struck his stick into the ground, (another tradition says a thorn from the Crown of Thorns,) where immediately it took root, becoming, in fact, the famous Glastonbury thorn, which, according to a most true and veritable chap-book, budded on the morning of Christmas Day, blossomed at noon and faded away at night. The original tree existed till the time of Queen ELIZABETH, when one of its two trunks was destroyed by a Puritan, who would have cut down the other as well, if a chip had not jumped up, of its own accord of course, and put his eye out. A "military saint" in the time of CHARLES

I. completed its destruction. Descendants, however, which still bloom at Christmas, may be seen in the abbey grounds. Another famous tree at Glastonbury was the walnut, brought by a pilgrim from Palestine, which came suddenly into leaf every St. Barnabas' Day, fragments of which were highly esteemed as charms against every sort of misfortune. King JAMES, though he did not believe in tobacco, was a firm believer in the Glastonbury walnut.—*From "On Relics Ecclesiastical," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

PEACE.

My soul, there is a country
  Afar beyond the stars,
Where stands a winged sentry
  All skillful in the wars:
There, above noise and danger,
  Sweet Peace sits, crowned with smiles,
And One born in a manger
  Commands the beauteous files.
He is thy gracious Friend,
  And (O, my soul, awake!)
Did in pure love descend,
  To die here for thy sake.
If thou canst get but thither,
  There grows the flower of peace,
The rose that cannot wither,
  Thy fortress, and thine ease.
Leave then thy foolish ranges;
  For none can thee secure,
But One who never changes,
  Thy God, thy Life, thy Cure.
    —*Henry Vaughan, A. D.* 1621–95.

A SPIRIT ON THE HEARTH.—There is an old house near the river, with red wings, and a stately roof, and diamond panes, where I saw a real spirit on the hearth the other night; only it was more beautiful and shining even than the crowned lady at the play—a tall spirit, in robes of green, lighted by stars, twinkling crimson and golden; a spirit Briareus-like, with outstretched arms, and beautiful gifts hanging from them, and glittering flags and wreaths. All round about it stood a crowd of wistful little babies, with big, round eyes, in which this wonderful shining was reflected. Only one night in all the year does this lovely, wonderful spirit appear to the little patients at Gough House Hospital—poor, tiny, aching creatures, with wounds, and pains, and plagues innumerable. Their little pale faces may be seen peeping out of the narrow windows of the old house at the people passing by, the men at work in the wood-yard, at the boats sailing along the river hard by. Other little children who are well come, nod to them, and play upon the old steps leading up to the ancient doorway, over which "Victoria Hospital for Children" is written up in big letters for those who run to read. In this community, which the lady in charge kindly gave me leave to explore for myself, there are about thirty little children. The first room into which I wandered belonged to eight babies, who are put to bed about six o'clock in cradles all around the room. In each cradle lies a silent, abstracted, blinking heap; one nurse and a little helpful patient are tucking them all busily away. There was not a dissentient voice among them. Home babies shout, kick, shake the house with their indignant voices. But these infants were all good, all going to sleep, clutching their prizes and tiny dolls and clenched fists behind their little chintz curtains. In the older wards the children were gathered round the tall fender in the firelight, chattering to one another, the little blind boy lying flat on the floor, the little white wan girl in her nightcap sitting in a tiny wicker chair, so still, so touchingly tranquil, that it gave one a pang to see.—*From "Chirping Crickets," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

FENELON.—When FENELON was almoner to LOUIS XIV. it was his duty to attend that monarch to a sermon preached by a Capuchin. Being greatly fatigued he fell asleep. The Capuchin perceived what had happened, and, breaking off his discourse, exclaimed, in angry tones, "Awake that sleeping Abbe, who comes here only to pay his court to the King." This reproof FENELON often related with pleasure after he became Archbishop of Cambray. At another time the King was surprised to see only FENELON and the priest at the royal chapel, instead of a numerous congregation as usual. "What is the reason of all this?" inquired the Monarch? "Why," replied FENELON, "I caused it to be announced that your Majesty would not attend divine service to-day, that you might know, Sire, who came to worship God and who to flatter the King." When LOUIS appointed FENELON chief of the missionaries to convert the Protestants of Sausonge, his Majesty insisted that a regiment of guards should accompany him. "The ministers of religion," said FENELON, "are the evangelists of peace, and the military might frighten all, but would not convert a single individual. It was by the force of their morals that the Apostles converted mankind; permit us, then, Sire, to follow their example." "But, alas!" said the King, "have you nothing to fear from the fanaticism of these heretics?" "I am no stranger to it, Sire; but a priest must not let fears like these enter into his calculation; and I take the liberty of mentioning to your Majesty, that if we would convert our diffident brethren, we must go to them like true and primitive Apostles. For my own part, I would rather become their victim than see one of them, or the young ladies of their family, exposed to the vexations, the insults, the almost necessary violence of our military men." Not long before he died, FENELON ascended the pulpit of his cathedral, preached a sermon, and excommunicated in person such of his writings as the Pope had interdicted. He placed on the altar a piece of sacred plate, on which were embossed some books, with the titles of those which had been denounced as heretical struck with the fire of heaven.—*Curiosities of the Pulpit, and Pulpit Literature. By Thomas Jackson.*

THE PILGRIM'S SCALLOP-SHELL.—St. James the Greater is the patron saint of Spain. The body of the Apostle, after his decapitation, placed itself in a boat, which came for the purpose, and set off for Spain. On his way he passed by Bouzas, in Portugal, where the wedding of the Lord's daughter was taking place. One of the amusements on the occasion was throwing the cane, which took place on the sea-shore. To the consternation of the party, the bridegroom's horse plunged into the sea, only emerging when it reached the boat of St. James, which had stopped for the purpose. After the interview the horse again disappeared, landing afterward covered, as well as his rider, with scallop-shells; St. James being pleased to promise that he would take good care of any pilgrim who who should visit his future shrine and wear a scallop-shell in token of having done so. Papal bulls excommunicated those who dared to sell pilgrims' scallop-shells, except at Santiago. Leaving Bouzas, the saint's body continued its voyage, and landed not far from Santiago, the stone on which it lay down enveloping it like a cloak. After sundry perils, it was hid in a cavern, where it remained nearly 800 years, when it was discovered by a hermit and removed to Santiago. A pilgrimage to St. James of Compostella (Campus Stellæ, from the star which pointed out the place where the body lay) was as indispensable in the middle ages as that to Mecca is for Mohammedans now. No fewer than 2,400 licenses for this pilgrimage were granted to Englishmen in the year 1434. At the battle of Clavijo—one of the thirty-eight occasions on which St. James came to help the Spaniards—he appeared, as Castor and Pollux did at Regillus, on a "steed as white as snow," and killed 60,000 Moors, and ever since then "Santiago!" has been the battle-cry of Spain.—*From "On Relics Ecclesiastical," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

THE QUEEN'S LITERARY LABORS.—Her Majesty is about to renew her connection with the literary profession. Very shortly will be published two handsome and costly volumes upon the Highlanders of Scotland. This interesting work is issued under the auspices of the Queen, who commanded Mr. KENNETH MACLEAY to execute the thirty or more original drawings of Her Majesty's retainers of the royal household at Balmoral. The portraits have great merit as works of art, and are full-lengths with accessories, which greatly enhance their interest. Each portrait is accompanied by descriptive and biographical letter-press, which has also had the advantage of being revised by Her Majesty. It appears that each retainer represented is a member of one or other of the famous clans of Scotland, so that the series will have historical, and what may fairly be termed ethnological, interest.—*English paper.*

ROUGE STORIES.—The Italians tell a story of a lady who acknowledged to her father confessor that she rouged a little—in order, she said, to become more handsome, and to please the young men. He at once gave her absolution, on the ground that the result was precisely the contrary. A lady once asked an artist, who was painting her portrait, where he bought his colors. He told her it was at the same shop where she bought hers. When Lord CHESTERFIELD was asked what he thought of the ladies in Paris, he replied that he was "no judge of painting." The Marquise DE BEAUVEAU was noted for her unceasing experiments in the use of rouge of different kinds, which led to the doubtful compliment being addressed to her: "Madame, I discover some fresh beauty in you every day." A sermon by ST. VINCENZO FERRERI is preserved, in which he uses the following strong language on the subject: "Women, when you come to appear before your Lord on His throne, He will say, 'Ye are not my creatures. I made your faces white; ye have made them red. Why have ye dared to touch up a picture painted by a master's hand? Think ye that I know not how to paint, or that I need to be instructed by you? If ye have been to a painter who you fancy handles the pencil better than I, go to that painter! I will have none of you; I know you not! Ye are not women, but children of the devil.'"—*Under the Crown, February number.*

TENNESSEE.

Beet-root Sugar—A Gentleman from Germany to Build a large Sugar Factory near Knoxville—Facts concerning the Crop, &c.—Cotton and Cotton Culture in the South—The United States vs. East Tennessee Railroads.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, March 10, 1869.

The cultivation of the sugar-beet in the United States and the manufacture of sugar therefrom, is now likely to be fairly tested. Among the many hundreds of strangers who have of late visited this city, there is a gentleman from Germany whose coming is likely to be of peculiar interest and importance to our people. He visited this section of the South for the purpose of examining fully and fairly our advantages for the cultivation of the sugar-beet and for the manufacture of sugar therefrom. He has been connected for some years with similar enterprises in Germany and is thoroughly familiar with every part of the work. After a conversation with him upon the subject, I am enabled to give some information that will be interesting. There is but one establishment of the kind now in operation in the United States. It is located at Chatsworth, Ill., but has not heretofore been successful for want of a full supply of water. East Tennessee he thinks peculiarly well adapted to the work, and he has about determined to locate within a few miles of this city. The seasons here are long, the soil light and rich, and water good and abundant. The land he proposes buying is on the East Tennessee and Virginia railroad and the Holston River will afford him good facilities for transportation and a never-failing supply of water.

Good rich land, under high cultivation, will yield ten tons of beets to the acre. This yield is not unusual in Germany. It can easily be reached in here a few years. The ten tons will make from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds of sugar. With these figures it is easily demonstrated profitable.

Two thousand pounds of sugar at—say 16 cents per pound, makes $320 as the yield per acre. A factory running night and day, with two reliefs, will employ about fifty men, and can make from 5,000 to 10,000 pounds per day.

The machinery is expensive, and cannot now be made in this country. It is proposed to order it direct from Germany. A powerful engine to pump water and propel the machinery is required.

There is no trouble by working six months of the year to work up all the beets that can be raised in one season. The advantages of this climate are that the seasons are much longer, and that the beet can ripen slowly and mature fully, and in extra good seasons two crops could be raised. The experience of the Illinois factory is that the season is too short. The yield of sugar is much greater from beets raised in a warm climate. This has been fully demonstrated by experiments made in Europe. It has cost much money and many failures to develop the secrets of success in this enterprise, as the experiments for fifty years in Germany attest.

The tops of the beet make excellent food for cattle. The mash from the beet is the best food known for hogs. It makes bacon equal to the boiled sweet potato and superior to corn. The refuse, scum, &c., contains lime, charcoal, &c., and is one of the best fertilizers known. A large factory will furnish compost enough every year to enrich hundreds of acres of soil. Land, that in the first year will not yield five tons of beets to the acre, will, by deep plowing and a free use of the factory refuse, in the second and third years yield ten tons to the acre, and in some cases more. Our rich river bottoms, with a deep and loose soil, are well adapted to the culture of the beet. A factory built on the Holston River could be supplied with thousands of tons from the bottoms above, transported at little cost. The enterprise could be made as extensive as might be desired. The gentleman I refer to will either establish his factory here or in Virginia. He is now investigating the advantages of the latter State. Some considerations of a private nature may induce him to locate there, but he assured me, so far as the real advantages of the two sections were concerned, Knoxville had a great preponderance. Whether I shall able to report the commencement of his works here or not, I hope soon to be able to say that some of our own citizens, now fully alive to the importance and value of the project, have determined upon the enterprise. The Cuban revolution must make sugars higher for some years to come, and I have no doubt but that this favorable opportunity to try the experiment will be improved. It is singular, if France and Germany can supply their whole sugar demand from the beet root, that we cannot do so, in part at least. There can be no doubt about it. It can be no experiment. With the aid of an experienced workman from France or Germany the enterprise could be made a complete and great success.

THE UNITED STATES VS. THE EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The *Tribune*, deriving its information from some super-loyal citizens of this city, makes an unwarranted assault upon the former officers of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Company. It is true they are indicted in the United States Circuit Court for this District, for conspiracy to defraud the Government out of $480,000, but it will be demonstrated beyond any question that the prosecution is malicious and unjust. The East Tennessee and Virginia and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad Companies have large claims pending at Washington for property taken by the Government during the war. It is to prejudice the interests of the companies, in these claims, that this prosecution has been trumped up by some of their enemies. The Court holds an adjourned session next week to try this case. If the Government will be ready I will then give you a report of the case in full. I prefer now to state nothing further. The objects and extent of the conspiracy, on the other side, will then be shown.

The pamphlets in preparation by the Knoxville Industrial Association, of which I wrote in my last, will be ready for distribution early next week. As an evidence of the interest felt in East Tennessee matters, I will state that Mr. CHARLES SEYMOUR, Corresponding Secretary, received, within a few days after the publication of my last letter in the TIMES, over twenty-five letters asking for the pamphlet I mentioned as in preparation by our Industrial Association.

COTTON AND COTTON CULTURE.

I was much interested a few days ago in conversing with a gentleman of this city, prominently connected with our leading iron establishment, concerning his observations during an extensive trip through Georgia and Alabama. With the new methods adopted by the planters in the growth of cotton I was particularly impressed, and your readers may have the benefit of his report. Before the war, when land and negroes were plenty, the planters seemed to have little concern about the amount of land cultivated or the amount of labor expended in producing the great staple. If, at the end of the year's operations, they had enough cotton to clear them of all expenses and give them a quantity of supplies with which to begin another season's labors, they were quite well satisfied. The increase of their slaves made their estates. The cultivation of their land was really of secondary consideration. Thereby they kept their slaves in clothing and food, and their families in comfort, and with this their care for business ended.

To-day labor is scarce and costs actual cash. and their wits are now for the first time taxed to make the most of it.

They now exchange samples of cotton one with another, and compare the costs of production per hand. In traveling to-day on the cars you hear them discussing the merits of fertilizers, of subsoil plows, and of the best means of saving and gathering the seed. County meetings are held something similar to the long-adopted agricultural fairs of other States, and the whole subject of cotton culture is discussed and the results of new experiments reported.

As an evidence of these innovations, I was told that there is more guano now shipping over Southern railroads than there ever was in any half dozen years before. Every depot receives its stores of it, and every planter buys his share. Improved plows are finding their way on the farms, and deeper plowing is the result. Very few of the planters owning large farms will now pretend to cultivate all they own. They farm fewer acres, but farm those few thoroughly. They raise now, on their own lands, their own corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c.

One of the results of this new era is the experiments in caring for the seed. Before the war cotton seed was gathered with the cotton, and most of it was sold at low rates, say at twenty-five cents per bushel, and very much of it was given away. This past season a new phase was adopted generally, and is pronounced a success. The seed gatherers go on in advance of the pickers, and carefully pick out the largest and finest seeds. The yield from seeds thus preserved is said to be at least *twenty-five per cent.* more than from seed gathered and preserved on the old plan. The seeds being larger and better preserved, the cotton is better and *sells for about fifteen per cent. more.* Cotton-growing is now the means by which planters must live and make their estates. It is, therefore, a business, and receives as much attention and thought as any other vocation.

The contracts with the blacks are generally made for the season, giving them a part of the crop—usually one-third—the planters finding everything, including a cabin and one or two acres for each family for their "truck patch."

The desolation of the war is yet apparent in most districts, but it is the concurrent testimony of all who have lately visited the Gulf States that there is to-day more money in the hands of the planters than ever before. This increased prosperity is a source of gratification to all. It provokes a better feeling toward the Government and toward the Northern people. A people destitute and disheartened are not likely to have warm hearts or kind feelings toward those particularly whom they look upon as the cause of their misfortunes. With new prosperity comes a better feeling all around. To use a plain and familiar expression, "They are more loyal" to the Government than they were when they were poor and pinched, a change of feeling most every one can understand.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The announcement of the new Cabinet was the cause of surprise here as well as elsewhere. The choice is now much approved as the men selected become better known.

The choice of Governor COX, of Ohio, gives pleasure to his friends here, of whom he has many. He commanded here while in the army, and made a host of warm friends. OMEGA.

INDIANA.

The Bolt of the Democratic Senators and Representatives—Public Opinion Against the Bolters—The Impending Political Contest—Election Frauds—State Prison Horrors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Saturday, March 6, 1869.

The course pursued by the Democratic members of the Indiana Legislature in suddenly resigning their seats and breaking up the session, in order to prevent the ratification of the new Constitutional Amendment, has created great excitement in all parts of the State, and is denounced in unmeasured terms, not only by the Republicans, but also by many conservative Democrats. The circumstances under which this Democratic "bolt" took place were such as to render it as inexcusable as it is wanton and unprovoked. The Legislature had been in session for nearly two months, and, owing to a concatenation of peculiar circumstances, the session, as I wrote you last week, had been a remarkably barren one. All necessary steps, however, had been taken to pass a number of the most important acts, among them the Appropriation bills, the bill establishing the Agricultural College, and disposing of the fund granted by Congress for that purpose, and several others of no less vital importance; and, after wasting most of its time in very interesting, but unnecessary debates, the Legislature was just getting ready to proceed from words to deeds, when the Democratic members, after a prolonged and very stormy discussion in their caucus on Wednesday night, resolved to break up the quorum of both Houses of our General Assembly. Some of the shrewdest leaders of the party advised the hot-heads, who were the ringleaders in this movement, not to pursue a course which might prove exceedingly disastrous to their party, inasmuch as the bolters would certainly be held responsible for the distress which would be caused by the non-passage of the Appropriation bills, and for preventing the establishment of an Agricultural College in Indiana. Senator HENDRICKS, Congressman VOORHEES, and other distinguished leaders of the Indiana Democracy, now in Washington, I have been informed, sent dispatches after dispatches urging the men who were disposed to bolt not to do so; but they were unable to dissuade the hot-heads from their purpose. Composed as they are, in great part, of Ex-Knights of the Golden Circle and Ex-Sons of Liberty, the Democratic State Senators and members of the Assembly defiantly declared that they would break up the legislative session in order to give the people of Indiana a chance to manifest at the polls their opposition to "nigger equality" and Radicalism generally; and when the two Houses met on Thursday morning, enough of them resigned to break up the quorum and bring all legislative business to an abrupt and most unsatisfactory close.

THE IMPENDING POLITICAL CONTEST.

The most deplorable effect of this "bolt" is, perhaps, the fact that it prevented the passage of the appropriations required for carrying on the benevolent institutions of the State; and it was this consideration, above all, that determined Governor BAKER to issue immediately new writs of election in the legislative districts represented by the bolters. The elections, will be held on the 23d of March, an extra session of the Legislature will meet in the early part of April, and until then we shall have a very bitter and exciting political contest, especially in the counties hitherto represented by Democratic State Senators and Representatives. The Democratic stump-speakers will, of course, ring the changes on their favorite theme of negro equality; they will again propound in every meeting the question, "Do you want your daughter to marry a negro?" and they will leave no stone unturned in order to stir up the old race prejudice once so powerful in Indiana, thereby to secure the reëlection of the bolters to the seats which they have just resigned. What will be the result? I have no doubt whatever that the Republicans will carry quite a number of legislative districts hitherto represented by Democratic Senators and Representatives. Public opinion in Indiana, as I said at the beginning of this letter, is decidedly averse to the reckless conduct of the bolters, and when, as will certainly be the case, the fact has been properly laid before the people of the State that their conduct will cost the tax-payers of Indiana something like $150,000, aside from the injury done thereby to the best interests of the State, the close counties, which the legislative candidates of the Democracy carried in October last, will be certain to go against them. The cry of "nigger equality" has no longer any terrors for the Republicans of Indiana, who will go as one man for the Constitutional Amendment.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Unfortunately for the Democracy, the lists of the registered voters are being revised at this very time in all parts of the State, and in many counties the most conclusive proofs have been obtained that the Democrats, as the Republicans asserted all along, committed gigantic frauds at the elections last Fall. Many Democrats registered their names two, three, four times, and even oftener, as is shown by the poll-lists from which the revised registration lists are now made up. Our Republican newspapers demand in the most emphatic manner that the villains whose frauds have not been unearthed until now be prosecuted and punished to the full extent of the law. With the registration lists thus purified, and with no campaign fund for the importation of bogus voters from Kentucky, the Democrats will have considerable difficulty in polling as large a vote as they did last Fall; and the indignation of the Republicans at the reckless course pursued by the bolters is so intense that they will poll a very full vote, and be exceedingly vigilant lest Democratic voters from the Republican counties, where no elections will be held, should be "colonized" in the counties which gave Democratic majorities in October last.

INDIANA STATE PRISON HORRORS.

Aside from the legislative "bolt," the astounding disclosures made in regard to the outrages committed for several years past by the officials of our Southern State Prison, at Jeffersonville, have formed the chief topic of conversation in the last few days in Indiana. The sickening story of the infamies perpetrated by the villains whom the venal directors, elected by the Legislature, had intrusted with the management of the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, has excited a thrill or horror throughout the State. All the dreadful things related about the sufferings which the Poles have had to undergo in Russian prisons since the insurrection of 1863 have been entirely eclipsed by the doings of these Indiana State Prison wardens and jailors, who cruelly whipped and stamped insane persons to death for no offence whatever, made a harem of the female department of the Penitentiary, and stripped the women on Sundays, and caused them to run races *in puris naturalibus*, and terribly flogged such of the girls who had pluck and decency enough left to refuse to submit to the loathsome embraces of the drunken reprobates who lorded it over them. The legislative report in which all these outrages are related abounds with such sickening details that the conclusions at which the members of the Committee who framed the report arrived appear exceedingly tame; and the honor of the State requires imperatively that the villains who perpetrated these atrocities should not be permitted to escape the punishment due to their crimes by merely resigning their offices. A very curious feature in connection with these State Prison horrors is the fact that several legislative committees who had, previous to the last investigation, been sent down to Jeffersonville to report on the condition of the Penitentiary, allowed themselves to be perfectly bamboozled by the Warden and his accomplices, and, after being dined and wined by them, returned with the information that the Jeffersonville Prison was a model institution. Oh, yes, indeed, a model institution! W. C.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

President Grant's Inaugural and the Cabinet—The Radical Convention—The War Between the Radicals and Conservatives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, March 7, 1869.

The President's Inaugural and the Cabinet are the all-absorbing topics of discussion. When the Inaugural was published it was devoured, (with the eyes, I mean.) Every man who could read had a copy, and those who could not crowded in dozens round the man whose education had been sufficiently advanced to enable him to read "big print." The sturdy Democrats who have all along persisted that "GRANT warn't agoing to do nothing for the South," insisted with apparent satisfaction that the Inaugural had verified their prediction. Those Democrats who believe that GRANT was once a good Democrat, and that he is not radical enough to hurt, were satisfied that the Inaugural distinctly showed how accurately they estimated GRANT'S political creed. The Democrats who maintained, after the election, that "GRANT is his own man," and will have his own way, chuckled a good deal over the passage wherein the exercise of the veto power is alluded to with marked significance, as indisputable evidence that "GRANT is going to give the Radicals fits" at no distant day. On the whole, therefore, the Democrats are not disappointed. They do not affect any enthusiasm—on the whole, they are very quiet, but they are evidently not hopeful, and rather anticipate the prevalence of a policy of very advanced and decided Republicanism.

The positive recommendation to adopt the Fifteenth Amendment is not popular in this part of the country. It is true that the state of things which it will establish over the Union exists here now as the supreme law of the State, and, whether it is adopted or rejected, will not grant to or withhold from a single additional negro in Georgia the right to vote; but it is a reaffirmation of the justice and propriety of negro suffrage, and is, therefore, almost universally obnoxious.

The Radicals of the ultra sort are not pleased with the Inaugural. They wanted it to recommend confiscation, disfranchisement, test oaths, and other persuasions to the Radical standard of loyalty. They expected some explicit recommendation "covering the case of Georgia," and ordering the "new deal" which certain obstreperous individuals so much desire, and while they pretend to hurrah very loudly about the Inaugural, they do not hesitate to pronounce it a "milk-and-water concern," and predict for GRANT a fate similar to that of Ex-President JOHNSON.

The Republicans are of course perfectly satisfied. They are jubilant, and every one of them expects to have "some little influence with the present Administration," "little" being said knowingly and intended to mean considerable. The financial part of the Inaugural receives little or no attention here, for the reason that the people have no bonds, and consequently do not care whether they are paid in gold, greenbacks or not at all. Indeed, if there is any feeling on the subject it is in favor of any policy by which the burden of the debt may be most effectually lightened.

The discussion about the Cabinet individually and collectively has been sometimes quite entertaining. Most people had heard of Mr. WASHBURNE, and very many knew of A. T. STEWART as the "great dry goods man." A few remembered that Mr. CRESWELL was once a Senator from Maryland; but nobody seemed to have heard of Mr. BORIE, Mr. COX, or Mr. HOAR. Anybody who had ever spent a day or two in Pennsylvania was implored to "tell all he knew" of the new Secretary of the Navy. "Say, Mister, who is this here COX, who is GRANT'S Secretary of the Interior?" was asked a thousand times on Friday evening and yesterday. All inquiry as to the Attorney-General seemed unavailing. Nobody could get the least inkling as to him. Here and there a man was found who had "heerd tell" of a large shipowner of the name of BORIE, of Pennsylvania, and after some search several turned up who reckoned that COX was the COX who was once Governor of Ohio. But no one or nothing, not even APPLETON'S *Cyclopedia* could tell aught of Mr. HOAR. At least so, I heard. I thought I knew about him, but did not dare to say so for fear of being overrun by anxious inquirers.

To be perfectly serious, however, the general impression is that the Cabinet is conservative, and that the main idea which it expresses collectively, is economy and retrenchment. Mr. WASHBURNE'S speeches in Congress in opposition to indiscriminate subsidies to public companies; Mr. STEWART'S well-known good management of his own large finances and his success as a business man; Mr. DELANO'S conservatism and integrity, and, above all, General GRANT'S own repeated denunciations of extravagant expenditures, corruption and inefficient and dishonest collection and application of the internal revenue, produce a very comfortable conviction that the reign of rings, combinations and lobbyists is at an end, and that "good, fat things" will become far scarcer than of late.

The out-and-out Radicals grumble mutteringly that there is no representative of their party in the Cabinet, and that SUMNER, WILSON, WADE, or BOUTWELL, was entitled to "a showing." STEWART was, and they think is, a Democrat at heart, and, consequently, not to be trusted, and the other Cabinet officers not being prominently identified with party politics, do not justify sufficient hope that they will favor the extreme views which the Georgia Radicals think the sum of all wisdom.

The Georgia Republican Convention met, but did not accomplish much. The Blodgett extremists controlled it as I predicted; BRYANT and HURD and "all *sich*" were ruled out and denounced as recreants, and a reconstruction of everything social, political and religious insisted on as essential to human existence.

The fight goes on between the two wings. The Conservatives are nowhere in Radical meetings. They are overwhelmed by numerical power of lungs, arms and legs, shouting, thumping and stamping. The last exhibition of trouble in the family was a legislative quarrel of the Donnelly style between Mr. BRYANT and an indignant "Misther FITZPATRICK be jabers," who is a member of the Lower House, and claims to lead the Radical Party. He is very noisy, bellicose and fond of whisky, and is occasionally indiscreet and confused in his utterances. FITZ. says openly that BRYANT is a traitor, and BRYANT declares boldly that FITZ. is a low dog.

The Legislature will, thanks to a kind Providence, adjourn in a few days, and it is to be hoped, like the retiring members of the Fortieth Congress, they will take an affecting and eternal farewell of each other. QUONDAM.

THE EXILE'S RETURN.

John C. Breckinridge Among His Old Friends Once More—His Journey from Cincinnati to Lexington—A Serenade and His Response Thereto.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, March 9.

General BRECKINRIDGE left Covington this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with as much privacy as possible. He hoped to avoid recognition, in a great measure, and to this end word had been given out that he had already passed down, and that he had gone by the way of Louisville. All along the line of the road from Covington to Lexington the stations had been visited by anxious and expectant crowds for two days, all desirous of catching a glimpse of the man who, as a Winchester lawyer said to me to-day, "was more loved by Kentuckians than any living man."

The General, in company with his wife, occupied seats in the rear car, and at all the small stations between Cincinnati and Cynthiana those who had waited and watched for him gathered around the car and forced him to exchange words with them. At Cynthiana, the first important stopping place, the crowd cheered him and demanded his appearance on the rear platform. Said one of the observers: "God bless him; he looks better than when we fought together." Crowds made their way into the car, and took him by the hand. To all this he was the urbane, gentlemanly BRECKINRIDGE of old, but to all he said: "Gentlemen, you must excuse me for being quiet; I am here by permission, and it is my request that I be allowed to pass quietly." But he had a kind word from the heart for many an old acquaintance, and more than once his eye filled as old times forced themselves upon his mind. Said he, "I am glad to get back to my home once more. It is nearly eight years since I was here." When asked if the old scenes were familiar to him, he answered "Yes," and then dived with some personal friends into many reminiscences of the past, and many personal recollections of old associations.

At Paris, the demonstration exceeded even that at Cynthiana. Despite the rain, there was a large crowd on the platform, and many calls for his appearance. After shaking hands at the window, he could not resist the demands for his appearance on the platform, and put on his cloak and went out. There was wonderful shaking of hands, and many words of kindness. "How is my old friend, Colonel H.?" said he. "He is one of the oldest friends, and when I ask for him, I ask for all." Here, again, General BRECKINRIDGE assured them of his desire for quiet, as he was here on permission. He had many kindly words of greeting, such as "God bless you," "General, it does the heart good to see you," "Young as ever," &c. The General replied that he was well, and glad to get back, but felt older, and certainly had grown gray. Colonel WOODFORD, of the Southern Hotel, met the General at Cynthiana, and introduced many to him, among them an Ohioan, who said he never saw the General, but voted for him over there.

A conversation sprung up about the Cabinet. As to STEWART, General BRECKINRIDGE said, "He thinks, doubtless, he will make a good Secretary, and so he may, as he had head enough to acquire a big fortune for himself, but it was strange they never thought of that law. SUMNER will never forgive himself for not being the first to find that out." The General refused a pressing invitation to stay at Paris, and left the crowd there waving him adieu, and pushed on for Lexington. As he neared Lexington, this returned exile peered out into the gathering night to catch the familiar objects of childhood days, and recognized many a one as he sped onward, and spoke of them to friends who gathered around him. "Nearly eight years ago," said he twice in soliloquy, as old landmarks sped behind, and then was silent.

At Lexington Station the waiting crowd peered into the cars, and when he appeared cheered, "three cheers for General BRECKINRIDGE." The object of the cheers, modest as ever, simply shook hands and pushed his way to a carriage with his wife, and, with cheers following him, drove to WILL BRECKINRIDGE'S residence, his home for a time, where all the evening a crowd of visitors and admirers congratulated him. He was reticent as to politics, and his friends did not speak much of the past, but welcomed him as one simply returned home from a long absence—one much loved and long expected. To reporters he said he did not want publicity—only quiet. A serenade was arranged, but a heavy rain prevented up to 10 o'clock. The General had determined to simply return thanks in ten or fifteen words.

THE SERENADE AND SPEECH.

Despite the rain, a serenade took place at 10:30 to-night, preceded by bonfires and rockets. A large crowd, preceded by a band, assembled in front of the house, the band playing and the people cheering for General BRECKINRIDGE. When the band had ceased playing "Home, Sweet Home," somebody called for "Hail to the Chief," and the crowd demanded "Dixie." The rain was falling in torrents then, but there were loud calls of "Down umbrellas," and down went umbrellas and up went cheers into the rain. At this point General BRECKINRIDGE appeared, and, amid deafening cheers, commenced speaking. His remarks attracted close attention, and were greeted at the close with rounds of cheers. General BRECKINRIDGE said:

"FELLOW-CITIZENS: In returning home after so long an absence, I would be a very strange being if I were insensible to this very cordial reception from my friends and neighbors. I feel it deeply, and I thank you sincerely. Recently I have observed that it is very difficult for persons in my situation to pursue that line of conduct that they may wish to pursue. Nevertheless it may be proper to say that I accept this informal, but most cordial welcome as purely personal, and containing no particle of political significance. [A voice—'That's right.'] Indeed, I can and will say that the tremendous events of the last eight years have had a great tendency to deaden, if not destroy, old party feelings, and for myself I can truly declare that I no more feel the political excitement that marked the scenes of my former years than if I were an extinct volcano. I will not now say more, except to express the pleasure that I feel in coming back to the people whom I so dearly loved."

THE CHINESE NEW-YEAR.

How the Occasion was Celebrated in San Francisco—The Josh Temple—The Theatres.

From the San Francisco Alta, Feb. 11.

Outside barbarians took Little China literally "by storm" last evening, for the rain pouring in torrents did not deter hundreds of men and women from paying the compliments of the season to the respectable portion of the Chinese population. Not only the principal places of business, but their Josh temples and theatres were freely thrown open to Caucasians. The former particularly attracted a throng of visitors of almost every nationality. Their large three-story edifice on Dupont-alley, between Pacific-street and Broadway, was brilliantly illuminated. The lower story served as a kind of reception room, while the second was devoted to tables laden with confections, liqueurs, and flowers of Oriental growth. The chapel in the upper story was ornamented with candelabras, Chinese lanterns and chandeliers—one of the latter, made of glass and brass, presenting a dazzling appearance, lighted as it was with numerous candles.

On a throne at the further end of the temple was seated a lacquered statue of their god—"Josh"—which to the unitiated in the mysteries of the religion of Confucius resembled strikingly the picture of *Othello*. In the centre of the chamber stands a huge metal urn flanked by ferocious-looking beasts. One of the curious world's people inquired if this was not their baptismal font. All around the walls were suspended odd-looking articles of Celestial workmanship, placards bearing hieroglyphics, &c.

Tables covered with delicate white flowers afforded a pleasing contrast to the dark and heavy furniture scattered around the room. There are no seats for the congregation, but we presume as the temple is regarded as a confessional, there is abundant room for the worshipers at the shrine of their divinity. For hours the temple was crowded, but it was a subject of common remark that during this time not a Chinaman was to be seen within this, to them, "holy of holies."

The theatres, too, were well patronized last evening by "foreigners," and a cordial greeting was extended to all who honored the merchants with New-Year's calls. The hosts pressed upon callers not only edibles and fluids, but the choicest of cigars. On leaving, visitors were presented with the cards of their entertainers, who in many instances gave their own in return.

This annual observance of their New-Year's Day is far more general with the Chinese than with the citizens of any other nation.

The custom of calling, as with us, is, however, liable to abuse, and we regretted to see that troops of turbulent lads insisted on forcing themselves into their places of worship and abode, and violating their hospitality by conduct more like heathen than that of the Hottentot. These juvenile rascals are a detachment from the army of renegades who pelt Chinamen with stones, pull their queues, and heap upon them every indignity whenever they dare so to do with impunity.

The San Francisco Kidnappers of Chinawomen Discharged from Custody.

From the San Francisco Times, Feb. 8.

We have mentioned from time to time the squabbles which the Chinamen have had in this city to possess the Chinawomen who were recently imported. The two hundred and fifty fair Celestials have created a good deal of a stir since their arrival. Some of the Chinamen have, according to the custom of their country, taken the lion's share of the recent importation; and those who are left without a fair companion, or, perhaps, having several, covet those of their neighbors, have learned that in this country possession is nine points of the law, and they have therefore gone to stealing the women. Several of these kidnappers have been arrested and arraigned before the bar of justice; but the bar of justice has decreed that there is no law to prevent one Chinaman from stealing another's wife, and they were therefore discharged from custody. LY TY BOO and FOO KIN, who were caught in the act of dragging a Chinawoman from her lord's house, last Wednesday, were arraigned before the Police Court last Saturday. The attorney for the defence moved the dismissal of the case. Prosecuting Attorney LOUDERBACK strenuously resisting the motion. He stated, in the course of his remarks, that the statutes interpreted kidnapping as the capture of a person with the intent of taking him or her out of the State. In the case under consideration, such was evidently not the case, as the Chinamen steal the women with the intention of maintaining possession of them, by force and violence, if such steps are necessary. It was therefore thought by the prosecution that they could do nothing with the charge of kidnapping; but they hoped to convict the defendants of assault and battery, and thereby make an example of them, to prevent further demonstrations of that kind in the future. But the Court entertained the motion for dismissal, and the defendants were allowed to depart and settle their grievances as becomes the law of China, partially circumvented by the law of California. In short, they may steal another Chinaman's woman; but if they take her out of the State, they will rouse the "lion" of this free country. As LY TY BOO and FOO KIN have gotton off so easily, and as there is now nothing to fear, we may expect increased 'catch um his woman" in Chinadom.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Further Details of the War in Paraguay—The Surrender of Angostura—Occupation of Asuncion.

From the Anglo Brazilian Times, Jan. 23.

The news from the seat of war is that after the rout of LOPEZ and capture of his head-quarters at Lombas Valentinas, the Marquis DE CAXIAS prepared to attack the Paraguayans remaining in Angostura, first summoning them on the 24th of December to surrender, which was refused. At daylight of the 25th, thirty-six cannon opened a vigorous shelling of the enemy's works, over 2,000 shots being fired, in addition to a very great number of rockets, causing evident losses. At the conclusion of the fire the troops advanced and took possession of works abandoned, dislodging the enemy from the summit to a place in the rear. A force of 400 cavalry which sallied out to attack Colonel VASCO was also routed, 200 being killed and 35 wounded. On the morning of the 27th twenty-four cannon, placed toward the rear of the Paraguayan position, threw 2,400 shells upon the Paraguayan redoubt, and a corps of 4,000 Brazilians and 2,000 Argentines, under command of Marquis DE CAXIAS, which marched round the flank, advanced upon the works from behind, while these were attacked in front by the forces commanded by Generals GELLY Y OBES and HENRIQUE CASTRO, the result of which bombardment and combined attacks was that the enemy was driven with great loss from his fortifications into the woods, leaving fourteen cannon, large quantities of food, powder and other munitions, arms, &c., together with the personal baggage of LOPEZ. LOPEZ, however, escaped toward Cerro Leon, with Mrs. LYNCH, General RESQUIN and a small escort of cavalry. Among the many who came in and surrendered were Dr. WILLIAM STUART, (English,) and Colonel CISTER, (Hungarian,) who brought his family with him. Colonel ERNESTO AUGUSTO DA CUNHA MATTOS, of artillery, taken prisoner at Tuyuty on Nov. 3, 1867, succeeded in making his escape and rejoining the Brazilian forces. On the 28th a summons to surrender within twelve hours was sent to the Paraguayans in Angostura, but the flag was refused reception. Orders were then given for an assault next morning at daybreak, but a flag of truce came out of Angostura with complaints of a monitor. Advantage was taken to send a summons to surrender by 4 P. M., and by noon a reply came that the commandants wished to send five officers to verify whether LOPEZ had really been driven from his positions. This was granted, and the Commissioners were escorted through the camps, hospitals and works. At 5 A. M. next morning, (30th,) a reply came offering to yield, and at 11 A. M. the garrison marched out with the honors of war and stacked arms at the appointed place, the officers retaining their swords upon parole not to serve in the present war. Lieutenant-Colonels LUCAS CARILLO and GEORGE THOMPSON (English) were respectively first and second in command of the garrison, which numbered 1,200 men, exclusive of 800 wounded and sick, and women. A Brazilian corps occupied Asuncion on the 2d of January, finding it deserted, and on the 5th the main body of the Brazilian forces entered it also, the Argentines being left in charge of Angostura. All the Paraguayan wounded and non-combatants had been transported to Asuncion, and many families were returning thither and to Villeta; but the Marquis DE CAXIAS purposed holding Asuncion as a fortress for the present. A naval expedition set out from Asuncion on the 4th for Matto-Grosso, to expel any Paraguayans still in the province, and, if practicable, prevent the possible flight of LOPEZ to Bolivia. Vessels were also searching the lakes and rivers along the Paraguay to capture or destroy the six Paraguayan steamers remaining of LOPEZ'S flotilla. Of LOPEZ himself nothing was known since his escape after the rout at Lombas Valentinas, except that he had passed through Cerro Leon with a small escort. At Cerro Leon no garrison was found by the Brazilian cavalry corps in pursuit, only a large number of wounded, and many families from Villeta, Asuncion, and the country about them. Of General MCMAHON, the United States Minister, nothing appears to have been heard, but he is supposed to be at Luque. Undoubted authority states, however, that LOPEZ has so entirely convinced the American Minister that the charges brought by Ex-Minister WASHBURN and others against him are false, and that he himself was the injured party, that General MCMAHON has resolved on supporting LOPEZ and on establishing the seat of the American Legation wherever LOPEZ'S headquarters in Paraguay may be. These are now reported to be about fifty miles from Asuncion, and he is said to be intrenched with five thousand men. In the River Plate the impolitic reserving of the occupation of Asuncion to Brazilian troops alone has caused much dissatisfaction, and has given occasion to a, no doubt, baseless jealousy of Brazilian aims. The Argentine Government has shown great haste to assert its authority over the conquered Chaco, by already granting a four years' privilege of the steam navigation of the Bermejo to Señor ROLDAN. Altogether, the condition of affairs in La Plata is giving rise to some anxiety, and it is evident that Brazil requires there the services of a first-class diplomatist to remove difficulties and provide for a satisfactory peace to allow the return of the forces. The La Plata papers are publishing long accounts of atrocities by LOPEZ, and inveighing against breaches of neutrality committed by neutral consuls and naval commanders, more especially by the Italian.

The Hog Cholera in Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, March 11.

On Sunday morning a lot of six hundred hogs, principally of the kind known as "store hogs," from Illinois, arrived here on the State Line Railroad. Immediately on their arrival, two hundred of them were purchased from the owner by parties from the East, and paid for, at the rate of seven cents per pound. Inspector JOSLYN was on the ground in a short time after the hogs had been unloaded, and found thirty or forty dead animals, which had been taken from the cars. Upon examining them he became satisfied that they had died from the cholera, and went immediately to the pen where the others had been placed. Here he found the owner; told him that his hogs were diseased, and warned him not to dispose of any of them in this market. He went to the parties who had purchased the 200 and also notified them that they would not be allowed to resell the animals here. During Sunday afternoon Inspector JOSLYN went to Black Rock to consult with Hon. L. F. ALLEN, one of the State Commissioners, and was advised by that gentleman to prevent the sale of the hogs in this city, at all hazards. Upon returning to the yards in the evening, Mr. JOSLYN found that the original owner of the hogs had bargained with parties to have the balance of the four hundred slaughtered here. He immediately sought the gentleman, and gave him to understand that this would not be permitted. The other declared that it was his intention to ship them all to New-York, as soon as slaughtered; but upon being assured that if they were slaughtered here they would be seized and sent to the bone-yard, the idea was abandoned, and on Monday morning the hogs were shipped east.

About seventy-five of the lot died here, and a number of others were taken out, killed, and the carcasses sent to the bone-yard.

Inspector JOSLYN positively affirms that not one of these hogs was killed in this city, except those sent to the bone-yard, and that not one of the live ones was purchased by parties here. After the animals were taken away, Messrs. METCALFE & CUSHING, proprietors of the yards, caused the pens in which they had been kept to be thoroughly cleansed, and have since suffered no other hogs to be placed in that portion of the inclosure.

The gentlemen who purchased the 200 hogs, not being able to get rid of them here at any price, by reason of the interference of the Inspector, shipped them east over the Erie Railway on Tuesday morning. We understand that they have brought suit against the seller.

Sad Affair in Vermont—Two Women and a Boy Frozen to Death.

From the Montpelier Journal, March 9.

The rumor which we published yesterday, of the death in Peacham, of three persons from freezing, being fully confirmed, we give some additional particulars of the melancholy affair. It seems that Mrs. EMMONS, aged 75 years, her daughter, aged about 30 and a grandson, aged 8 or 10, left Marshfield on Thursday to go to visit a sister of Mrs. EMMONS in Peacham. After traveling about six miles, they stopped at the house of one BEAN, in Peacham, on the Marshfield side of Peacham woods, and begged shelter for the night. This being refused, they proceeded on their perilous journey for about two and one-half miles, being partially sheltered by dense woods. Soon after reaching the open country, and when within about two miles of Peacham, the old lady fell exhausted in the road. The daughter passed on a few rods, and sat upon the fence, apparently to keep watch of her mother, while the lad, seeing a light some distance ahead, started on to procure assistance. He succeeded by less than forty feet in reaching the house of Mr. FRANK FARRAR, and there called loudly for help. The occupants of the house heard repeated calls, but made little effort to discover their source, supposing them to proceed from an idiotic occupant of the house. In the morning the dead bodies of all three were found—the lad standing in his tracks near the house, the daughter under the fence, and the old lady was plowed up in breaking out the roads!

DEFALCATION IN LOWELL.

The City Treasurer a Defaulter to Large Amount.

From the Boston Advertiser, March 12.

The business community of Lowell was startled yesterday by a report that Mr. THOMAS H. GERRISH, the City Treasurer, was a defaulter. Last Tuesday evening, at a regular meeting of the City Government, a proposition was urged by Mr. GERRISH and his unsuspecting friends to negotiate a loan of $130,000. Several members of the Council were surprised at the manifest anxiety of Mr. GERRISH that the loan be raised at once, and Mr. J. P. FOLSOM, the Mayor, suggested that there was no pressing need for the money before the 1st of next May, as there was money enough to meet all demands on the Treasury until that time. To this GERRISH replied: "I would like to have it put through now." But the further consideration of the matter was laid over, under rule. Within the past week the Special Committee of the City Council had examined the Treasurer's books and reported them correct.

On Wednesday forenoon Mayor FOLSOM met Mr. J. F. ROGERS, Cashier of the Lowell Bank, in the horse cars, and the latter opened conversation relative to the postponement of the temporary loan resolution by the City Council. To his astonishment, the Mayor then learned that GERRISH'S bank account was $15,000 overdrawn. On this discovery, Mr. GERRISH went to Lawrence and stated to his brother-in-law and bondsman, WM. A. WRIGHT, that he was a defaulter. Mr. WRIGHT went to Lowell yesterday, and in company with the Mayor and Messrs. H. L. WILLIAMS and SAMUEL LAWRENCE, without having all the books before him, figured out a deficiency of $26,248 25. Mr. GERRISH had overdrawn $5,000 and paid out $7,500 besides, making $31,248 25 thus far known. Subsequently, Mr. LAWRENCE called on Mr. GERRISH and had a long interview. Mr. GERRISH admitted himself to be a defaulter, and when asked if the amount above stated was about right, replied, "It may be that, or $30,000, or $40,000, or $70,000." He further stated that he attributed his error and crime to having speculated in stocks, and lived beyond his means. His available assets are not estimated to exceed $3,000.

BUSINESS SUCCESS.—To begin the world without a dollar, accomplish an income of several millions a year, clear gain, and still be in the vigor of life like A. T. STEWART, requires qualifications which any one can attain who has force of character, determination.

First. An important element of business success in New-York City, is to begin with advantages in your line excelled by none.

Second. Your style of living should be as moderate as possible, so as to enable you to sell at the cheapest living rates, thus you soon get a run of cash customers, for it is true, the world over, that those who always have ready money, are the most particular in their efforts to make their purchases at the lowest cash price, and they never forsake the place where such bargains are had. One day as my neighbor T. alighted from his "four-in-hand," after an afternoon airing in the Central Park, he said to me, "This is pleasant, Doctor, but do you know that I worked hard for ten years in this City, before I felt able to eat a dinner that cost me over a shilling." He is now worth a million!

Third. When you have obtained a set of customers by cheap sales, be increasingly particular that your articles shall be the best of their kind; this secures the confidence of your customers, who not only will not leave you, but constantly sound your praises and be a living, breathing advertisement.

Fourth. Have one price for all, and that, cash in hand; thus, time is saved, no losses are made, and you can afford to sell still lower than your neighbors, who must make up their losses by greater prices to those who pay; and thus most unjustly make those who always have money pay the bills of those who never have any.

How did you make your fortune? said I to a man one day who retired from business before he was 50, and who, after being informed that $600,000 had been stolen from him, coolly replied, "I have plenty more left," and went to his dinner; he replied that he always made it a point to give better bargains to those who sent their orders than those who came to select themselves, and soon the people learned to have faith in him. Don't hold on to bad stock; if the people do not fancy a line of goods, knock the prices down every day until you have cleared your counters; then invest in a better style, which will bear a profit. Bad stock costs you more every day by the interest of room rent, and by loss of use of capital. Such are the business principles which have secured the success of BALDWIN, the clothier, corner Canal and Broadway.—*Dr. Hall, Hall's Journal of Health for March.*

BRIEF NOTES.

In a late conversation with the editor of an Alabama paper Hon. GEORGE H. PENDLETON confidently predicted the return of that State to a white man's Government within a few years, and added: "One thing must be kept in mind, however, if you would not introduce an element of discord into your ranks, make no promises to the negro. If you make him promises you will be in honor bound to keep faith with him. Keep aloof from that entangling alliance."

The Albany *Evening Journal* says: "The intimate and friendly relations long existing between Secretary FISH and Mr. SEWARD are well understood. The venerable statesman who has conducted our foreign affairs during eight years past, had no warmer admirer or more ardent defender than the gentleman by whom he is succeeded in office."

A lady died lately in Worcester County, Mass., whose sole heirs are forty cousins.

The Chicago city railways do not pay, and the system of one-horse cars, without conductors, is to be adopted.

The Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity will hold its thirty-seventh annual Convention in New-Haven May 13. Hon. W. S. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, is to be the orator, and I. N. TARBOX, of Boston, the poet.

The fire and life insurance companies in Hartford, Conn., have an aggregate capital of over $57,500,000.

The Massachusetts Senate has rejected a bill to exempt parsonages from taxation.

A marble statue of WASHINGTON, eight feet high, is to be set up in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. It will cost $5,000, and was presented to the city by the public schools, the teachers of which held a fair ten years ago to raise the funds.

Chief Justice PEARSON, of North Carolina, has decided that as negroes hold seats in the Legislature, and fill places in the Executive Department of the State, it would be incongruous and absolutely absurd to rule that a free person of color is incompetent as a witness against a white man charged with the offence of mismarking one of his neighbor's sheep.

A lady in New-Orleans has sold her jewels to save her husband, hitherto respected and trusted, from going to prison on the charge of embezzling $2,200.

JUBAL EARLY writes to Lynchburg, Va., that he expects to reach that city during the present month. The *Virginian* says "no man deserves more at the hands of its people, whom he defended."

Judge KNIGHT, of St. Louis, being called upon to decide a suit for the value of a lot of sausages, remarked, that of all cases coming into Court this sausage case was one in which the warning *caveat emptor* ("let the purchaser beware") was particularly applicable.

The Newport correspondent of the Providence *Journal* contradicts most emphatically the report that the Newport line of steamers has been sold. He claims to be in a position to know when such a transaction takes place.

The Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences held, on Monday evening, the first of a monthly series of reunions. Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE took the chair, and Judge CLINTON, President of the Society, read an able essay in opposition to the Darwinian Theory.

General PETER T. WASHBURN, of Woodstock, is becoming a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont.

The Republicans of Kentucky will hold a State Convention in Lexington on the 27th of May, to nominate a candidate for State Treasurer.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 14, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The news from Great Britain is very meagre. The election of Mr. MIALL, (Liberal,) as a member of Parliament from Bradford, is announced.

CUBA.

The insurgent leaders propose to concentrate their forces and establish a seat of Government at Mayari or some town in the jurisdiction of Santiago. Aid is also expected from Yucatan. The insurgent representatives in the Assembly of the Central Department have decreed the absolute abolition of slavery, patriots to be indemnified for losses in slaves. The freedmen may become soldiers or remain and till the soil. An iron-clad armed with Armstrong guns had arrived off the coast to coöperate with the insurgents. The Spanish fleet were dispatched in pursuit of her. The *Diario* has an article condemning the proposed confiscation of the property of rebels. The insurgents under a Polish General had destroyed the bridge and a portion of the railroad near Sagua.

A second expedition will soon be sent to Fernando Po, with prisoners convicted of political offences. A riot occurred yesterday in Havana. Several of the participants were arrested, one being sentenced to death and another to carry a ball and chain the remainder of his life.

GENERAL.

The Michigan Legislature has passed a concurrent resolution asking the national Government to make a preliminary survey for a canal across the State, to connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of Lake Michigan, from the River Raisin to the River St. Joseph. This is a revival of an old project, undertaken in the early history of Michigan. Several years ago a survey of this route was actually made, at least to a considerable extent, and it was ascertained that the construction of a canal across the State by this route, or one near it, was not only feasible, but really quite easy to accomplish.

The twenty-first annual report of the Board of Directors of Girard College for Orphans states that eighty orphans were admitted during 1868, and sixty-seven have been indentured and discharged, making the present number in the College 510. The pupils are divided into ten sections, five of which, composed of boys under twelve years of age, are placed in charge of governesses, and five, composed of the older boys, are under prefects. There are sixteen classes, and when new pupils are admitted to the College they are assigned to such classes as they are qualified to enter. The expenditures during the past year amounted to $135,648 59, of which $109,-927 51 was for household expenses.

Dr. NEWCOMB has arrived at Cornell University with his collection of shells, which numbers nearly 5,000,000 specimens of 12,000 species. He has been thirty-five years in collecting them.

The Alumni of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., belonging in the Northwest, met at the Sherman House, in Chicago, a few nights since. About twenty-five were present. This was the second meeting of the Association, and arrangements were made for a permanent organization. The fourth Tuesday of April was appointed as the regular annual meeting. Hon. STEPHEN A. GOODWIN, the oldest graduate present, was elected President; HENRY R. PEARSON, Vice-President; Mr. AUSTIN, Secretary; J. D. REDFIELD, Treasurer. All graduates in the Northwest are requested to send their names and address to the Secretary. The next meeting will doubtless be one of great interest.

A rumor prevailed yesterday in Philadelphia that TWITCHELL, the murderer, had made his escape from Moyamensing Prison. The report could not be traced to any reliable source.

The Maine Legislature adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after a session of sixty-nine days.

An effort is being made by the Canadian Government to retain in the Dominion a larger number of troops than the Home Office contemplates.

WM. GRAHAM, accused of the murder of the chief mate of the ship *John Bright*, of New-York, arrived at Boston yesterday, under arrest, on board the bark *Fredonia*, from Fayal.

The military post Camp Hamilton, near Hampton, Va., has been broken up. The troops have departed for Richmond.

By a vote of 19 to 15, the Georgia Senate yesterday agreed to reconsider the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, and it was made the special order for Tuesday. No action was taken on the subject by the House.

Application will be made during the next session of the Canadian Parliament for an act to incorporate a company to construct a bridge or tunnel across the Detroit River.

At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade yesterday, a reduction of charges in the conduct of the grain business was recommended, with a view of securing a similar reduction in this City, which, it was urged, would prove beneficial.

The Western Press are republishing General GRANT'S application, in 1859, to the St. Louis County Commissioners, for a position as County Engineer. The application closes as follows: "Should your honorable body see proper to give me the appointment, I pledge myself to give the office my entire attention, and shall hope to give general satisfaction." The petition was rejected, and the applicant lost a position worth $160 per month.

The spinners of Fall River, Mass., have formed a coöperative association, and opened a store. They commenced operations with $150; the second month the sum increased to $800; and this month it has advanced to $1,500, with the prospect of doubling in the next thirty days.

Mr. T. G. APPLETON, of Boston, who is now in Rome, has purchased the splendid collection of engravings of the late Cardinal TOSTI, 10,000 in number, and has presented it to the Boston Public Library. Six hundred are understood to be handsomely framed, and the rest bound in folios. They are accompanied by an antique bust, presented at the same time to the library by the Cardinal's representative. They are expected to arrive this Spring. Mr. APPLETON was one of the original trustees of the library.

On the 2d instant, a white man by the name of JOHN TEGUI was arrested in Georgetown, S. C., at the instance of Sergeant CROVISART, of the Eighth Infantry, who stated that he had reason to believe that his step-son, JOHN FINER, twelve years old, whom he had confided to the care of ALFRED HERICOURT, had been murdered. CROVISART obtained a warrant for HERICOURT and CAPELE, but before it could be served, HERICOURT fled to parts unknown. A few days ago Officer NIPSON went to Georgetown, and arrested CAPELE and lodged him in jail, where he awaits the action of the Attorney-General. CAPELE, it appears, took the boy in a batteau ostensibly to bring him to Georgetown, and it is supposed murdered him and buried him on the beach at South Island, after misleading a Coroner's jury as to the cause of his death. The motive is believed to be apprehension that the boy knew too much of their illicit doings on the river.

Surrattsville, which, by reason of its connection with the conspiracy trial and the fate of its unhappy owner, has become quite historic, was disposed of at private sale on the 10th inst., by C. C. MAGRUDER and DANIEL CLARKE, Esqs., trustees, to ROBERT W. HUNTER, Esq., for the sum of $3,500. The tract contained about 161½ acres, with a fine dwelling and outbuildings.

The Fifteenth Amendment has been ratified by the South Carolina Legislature.

The Committee of the Assembly appointed to investigate the affairs of the New-York and Brooklyn gas companies took a great deal of evidence yesterday in both cities. It consisted chiefly of complaints by customers against the various gas companies.

The name most prominently suggested as a successor of Governor BOUTWELL in the House is that of Governor CLAFLIN, who would make a very valuable representative, and would strengthen the Massachusetts delegation. As he would not, if elected, probably have to take his seat before the December session, it would not necessarily conflict with the discharge of the duties of his present office until near the close of the year.

Governor BAKER, of Indiana, has filed with the Secretary of State his veto of House bill No. 66—the General Insurance law—on the ground that, in his opinion, it contains imperfections which seem to have been overlooked through hasty legislation.

The Fifteenth Amendment has passed the Arkansas Senate by a vote of 19 to 3.

An extensive fire occurred yesterday on Lake-street, Chicago, resulting in a loss of $25,000.

Dr. G. W. DARDEN, who killed CHAS. WALLACE, editor of the Warrenton (Ga.) *Clipper*, was taken from the jail on Friday night by a party of disguised men, who shot him to death.

A Washington correspondent reports that the "two Hs," or HANCOCK and HOFFMAN, are freely spoken of by representative Democrats at the Capital as suitable standard-bearers of the party at the next Presidential election. With this view they urge that HANCOCK be run as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania next Fall, as a feeler of popular opinion.

JOHN G. BAXTER was nominated for Mayor of Louisville by the Democratic Party.

On Monday night a Norwegian named ANDREW WILSON committed suicide, in Cleveland, by cutting his left hand nearly off at the wrist. He was the proprietor of a saloon, and slept in a back room. His place not being opened on Tuesday, officers broke in, and found that WILSON had bled to death from the wounds he had inflicted. He was 52 years of age, and had served a long time in our navy.

There arrived at the Communipaw yards the past week 239 cars of stock, containing 2,444 cattle, 6,814 hogs and 6,559 sheep, of which there has been slaughtered 632 cattle, 6,729 hogs, 5,917 sheep.

Revenue Offices.

The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue finds himself at the very outset embarrassed to the utmost by the general impression which seems to prevail, that there is to be a general sweep of all the revenue officers throughout the country, and that their places are to be filled by new appointments, on the principle of rotation in office. This has led to such an overwhelming avalanche of applications as substantially to block all the business of the Department.

Under these circumstances, Commissioner DELANO desires it to be understood that no such rule has been adopted, and that *it is not the policy of the Department to displace loyal and faithful officers whose record is good*,—and that a strict examination will be instituted in this matter, and those only marked for removal whose record betrays infidelity or inefficiency in the discharge of their duties.

It is not of the slightest use, therefore, to make application for appointments to places that are already filled by competent and faithful men. Where there are vacancies, or where corrupt and unfaithful men are in office, new appointments will of course be made just as fast as the requisite investigations can be made.

It is hoped that a knowledge that this is the course to be pursued may somewhat diminish the torrent of applications that is now pouring in upon the Department.

Peace Prospects for Europe and the World.

King WILLIAM of Prussia declared, in his last speech, not only that Prussia wished to keep the peace, but that all her neighbors apparently had the same desire. And, upon the whole, King WILLIAM seems to have been entirely right. If France and Prussia still eye each other somewhat suspiciously across the Rhine, each armed to the teeth, yet the tendency of both nations is, upon the whole, toward peace. Whatever change has been made in their military establishments during the Winter, has been, we believe, a reduction. Demobilization has not been carried on to a very appreciable extent on either side, it is true, but there is a sensible slackening in military ardor. Where is that war-cloud that lately lowered so threateningly over Central Europe, and threw its black shadow, fearful in portent, over the Rhine? It is dispersed with the companion cloud in the eastern horizon, threatening to burst together over the whole continent, and wreck nations in their wrath.

One might, perhaps, safely generalize so far as this, that the *drift* of modern international relations in Europe is toward peace rather than war. It is only foolish enthusiasts that are forever predicting peace where peace there is none, on the not indisputable hypothesis that "human nature is growing better." What we ought rather to say, perhaps, is that, regarding any given quarrel, you cannot predict that it will not eventuate in war, on account of a supposed clarification in the world's ideas of right and wrong; but taking the sum of *all* wars, we may confidently predict a lessening tendency to settle trivial disputes by the bloody appeal to the sword. You cannot now, at all events, so easily put two nations at each other's throats, like a couple of curs, by rubbing their ears, while bystanders cry "Stuboy" to them; and sure it is that the changed relations of society and government have in some measure wrought that which a supposed melioration of human nature and casting out of human passion would not justify us in inferring.

The *people*, in these modern times of civilization, intercommunication, education, and free thought, have come to be, even in traditionally despotic countries, "the power behind the throne." If the Government is the engine, they are the fuel and steam that drive it—yes, and that, on too much pressure, have a way of exploding it. For success in modern war, you must have the whole people equally enlisted in it with the Prince—as when Prussia overcame Austria. You now need a *cause* as well as "a flag;" and whereas of old, two hostile knights or Emperors could keep their vassals perpetually embroiled, they knew not why, simply from a notion of allegiance, now, the monarch must give his ever-loyal subjects the *why* of the war he would wage, and show them how it cannot be avoided, or how they will benefit by it. But it so happens that most wars in history have not had this perfectly satisfactory "why," as distinguished from private rage or personal ambition. And thus it now happens, without special call for mysterious explanations, that the modern necessity of popular approval of wars, in order to insure success, *is*, in some measure, a token that they will be less frequent.

And, on the other hand, as wars are catching, as they stop trade, commercial countries begin to find it for their interest sometimes to band together to check them, especially between smaller Powers. It is not sure that two nations that want to fight will be allowed to indulge themselves, nor that two nations that are expected to fight will accommodate the bystanders by doing so. The Paris Conference, which dispersed so very quickly the storm brewing between Greece and Turkey, is certainly a token of what arbitration can accomplish. On the contrary, last year France and Prussia were daily expected to begin hostilities. The shrewdest, most patient, most inexacting of spectators gave them till this present Spring, at farthest, to cross the Rhine and fire the first gun. But Spring is here, never so peaceful; and King WILLIAM says, with apparent sincerity, that it finds Prussia at peace and meaning to remain so, and the other European Powers as peaceful as Prussia.

The great Austro-Prussian war, on the other hand, was one of *peoples*, not of Princes. All Prussia, quite as much as BISMARCK and MOLTKE, knew and felt that it was a contest for the leadership of Germany; all Austria, no less than FRANCIS JOSEPH and BENEDEK, knew that the destiny of the Empire was trembling in the balance. And so it was with our own war, where there was a mighty *cause*, which people understood, and in which they led the Government instead of being driven by it. So it was with the war which made Italy a Kingdom. Whereas, on the contrary, when NAPOLEON strove to keep his eagles in Mexico, he failed to do it—the heart of his people was not with him.

There is something significant, too, in England's voluntary withdrawal from the desperate arena of European politics. It looks as if she felt very much that the honors that come from fighting, (except where national existence or destiny is at stake as lately with America and with Prussia,) are but barren honors. The game does not pay the candle. And we must account for this withdrawal by the skepticism of our age in military glory *as an object*—a good, healthful skepticism, which, joined to the elevation of the power of the people, will serve to keep monarchs from first planning campaigns of conquest, and afterward finding causes of dispute.

To come back, however, from reflections so general, it is certainly a very marked and significant spectacle of peace that Europe now presents, in view of last year's uniform predictions of war in early Spring. We have all learned, it is true, not to put faith in Princes, nor in the promises of Princes; nor even in the predictions of the prophets of the Press. Nevertheless the signs of the times are auspicious for this year at least.

Singular Facts Concerning the Peruvian Iron-clads.

The letter of our correspondent at Lima, which we published on Monday, gives an account of the intense feeling of indignation that exists in Peru in regard to the purchase by President BALTA of the iron-clads *Oneota* and *Catawba* from Messrs. A. SWIFT & Co., of Cincinnati. These vessels cost the Peruvian Government about $1,500,000 in gold. On their arrival at New-Orleans, *en route* to Callao, it was found that their beams and timbers were decayed, and that before they could put to sea extensive repairs, requiring a long detention in port and the expenditure of a large sum of money, must be put upon them. While these repairs were in progress, the condition of the vessels was proved to be so bad that the Peruvian Government entertained grave doubts as to the propriety of ever risking the lives of its officers and men in vessels so unsafe. Ultimately, however, all scruples of this sort were overcome, and we learn that the ironclads are now on the way to their destination, where, after having received a second overhauling on reaching Rio Janeiro, they are expected to arrive in January, 1870.

A glance at the history of these iron-clads will show that our own Government, as well as that of Peru, has been a heavy loser in connection with the remarkable financial operations of which these vessels have been the subject. The *Oneota* and *Catawba* first came into public notice after the war, in the month of September, 1867. It was then announced that the Peruvian Government had made an offer for each vessel of $1,000,000 in greenbacks. Two months afterward they were purchased from the Navy Department by SMITH & Co., their builders, and some other parties who were associated with them in the transaction. This transfer of the property from the Government into the hands of the builders was made under the authority of a joint resolution of Congress, passed in March, 1867, which permitted the Secretary of the Navy to return these and other vessels to their respective builders upon the reimbursement by the latter of the amount which the Government had paid for their construction. In accordance with this law, Mr. WILLIAM H. WEBB regained possession of the *Dunderberg*, and subsequently disposed of her to the French Government, while other ship-builders, following his example, also made successful sales to foreign Governments of war vessels which fell into their hands, after compliance on their part with the requirements imposed by Congress.

The precise amount which SWIFT & Co. received from the United States for the construction of the *Oneota* and *Catawba* was $1,250,000. This sum, therefore, they were bound to refund to the Government before they could come into possession of their vessels.

At this stage of the proceedings, the remarkable phase of the case, as presented by the Government through the Navy Department, and by the action of Congress in dealing with SWIFT & Co., develops itself. In January, 1868,—a period of several months after the vessels had been placed in the hands of SWIFT & Co. for outfit and transfer to the Peruvian Government, and several months, also, after they had been actually sold to the Peruvian Government by SWIFT & Co., and a large part of the purchase money had been paid,—a piece of special legislation was evoked from Congress which resulted greatly in favor of the builders, and very detrimentally to the United States Government.

The special legislation in question was in the form of a second joint resolution which was offered in the House of Representatives by the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, at the instance of Secretary WELLES, authorizing the sale of the *Oneota* and *Catawba* and other vessels of their class at an appraised valuation. The resolution became a law. Immediately thereafter a Board of Appraisers was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, who promptly determined that both vessels were worth $755,000. For this amount, after some formalities, they were a second time placed in the possession of SWIFT & Co., who had yielded them pending this action on the part of Congress.

It is thus shown that by this singular legislation the money which SWIFT & Co. received from the Government, amounting to $1,250,000—and which, under the act of March, 1867, they were bound to refund, and which the Secretary of the Navy was in duty bound to collect—was cut down to $755,000, making a loss to the Government of nearly half a million of dollars, to say nothing of the large sum received by them from the Government of Peru. That the vessels should now turn out to be nearly unseaworthy only adds to the complicated dishonesty of the whole transaction.

Our New Naval Broom.

The first news we had from Secretary BORIE was that he was carefully going through the various branches of his Department and examining their condition, with the aid of Vice-Admiral PORTER—a counselor than whom, by reason of his intelligence, experience, and thorough familiarity with the condition of the Naval Bureau in all its details, no better could be chosen. The next news we had was that Mr. B. F. ISHERWOOD, the famous Steam Chief, had been relieved from the post he has held for eight years, and Engineer KING appointed to succeed him. The next stroke was the suspension of the Engineering Board, which lately found everything all right after its investigation into the tool business of the Philadelphia Navy-yard, and the appointment of another Board of Inquiry. And lastly, we have two general orders from the new Navy Department, one revoking the sentence of Captain COLLINS and restoring his forfeited pay, and the other revoking the sentence of Lieutenant-Commander BACHE and restoring *his* forfeited pay. In the last case, the ground was that "there was nothing in the record to justify the sentence."

It is evident that the new Navy Department is to begin its work by unraveling a considerable part of the work so carefully put together by its predecessor. We wish that in at least one matter it could unravel more—that it could, for example, undo the damage wrought to our navy by the introduction of the new-fangled machinery of the Steam Bureau. But that matter—involving many millions—is past praying for, and our new screw fleet will bear about for many years, probably, the marks of the steam experiments made upon it. The promptness, however, with which Mr. ISHERWOOD was displaced, will give an idea of the degree of estimation in which his handiwork is regarded by the new Secretary.

The Situation in Spain and Its Dangers.

The apprehensions that we recently expressed with regard to the tendency of affairs in Spain seem too likely to be speedily realized. It appears from recent intelligence from Madrid, that the Republicans are bitterly discontented with the situation, and do not hesitate to openly charge the members of the Provisional Government with playing into the hands of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER, who, it is now clearer than ever, is determined to gain the crown, if possible, by fair means or by foul. The Minister of Marine, Admiral TOPETE, who took a prominent share in the management of the revolution, makes no secret of his willingness to see the Duke on the throne, and appears to have excited a good deal of strong feeling by the tone of his reply to the remonstrances of the Republicans. Marshal SERRANO, on the other hand, was more statesmanlike in tone, and less offensive toward the Republicans. He deprecated, however, the pressure from outside that the Republicans were bringing to bear upon the Constituent Cortes, and maintained that the future form of Government should be left exclusively to the decision of that body. As the Republicans are hopelessly outnumbered in the Cortes, it is clear that it is only by means of external pressure that they can carry their point. And if, as they allege, the cause of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER has been espoused by two such prominent leaders in the revolution as PRIM and TOPETE, trouble cannot be far distant. It is only under certain well-defined conditions that the Republicans will accept a monarchical form of government at all, and of all the candidates for the throne, the Duc DE MONTPENSIER is personally the most distasteful to them, and the least likely to give the required guarantees for the maintenance of freedom and the establishment of a liberal government. They have, in fact, threatened to draw the sword rather than submit to his rule.

There is great cause for regret and anxiety in the present state of affairs. We do not believe that the election to the throne of the Duc DE MONTPENSIER would be for the good of the country, or be likely to secure for it the blessings of freedom on a permanent and well-assured basis. There is nothing in his character or antecedents to inspire confidence, while the eagerness he has all along manifested to grasp the prize, and the means to which he has resorted in order to bring it within his reach, are not calculated to prepossess one in his favor. Yet it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that his chances of success in the Cortes are very considerable. Whether, in case of his selection by the Cortes, the Republicans will carry out their threats, remains to be seen. Though numerically weak in the Cortes, they are strong in many parts of Spain, and if they were to appeal to arms against the decision of the Cortes, they would probably have the secret sympathy, if not the open aid, of many of the partisans of the defeated candidates who would rather see a Republic than the elevation of a successful rival. It is earnestly to be hoped that matters may, if possible, be adjusted without further bloodshed or interruption of the tranquillity so essential to the well-being of the country, but we fear there are breakers ahead, and that all the statesmanship and patriotism of the revolutionary leaders will be required in order to save the country from grave disasters. On the one hand they have to guard against a lapse into anarchy; on the other against any step which might imperil the very objects for which the revolution was undertaken. We can only hope that they may be enabled to avoid both dangers, and establish the Government of the country on a basis beyond the reach of disturbance from violence or intrigue.

The Gladstone Ministry and National Economy.

Mr. GLADSTONE evidently feels perfect confidence in the strength of his administration and the allegiance of his supporters in Parliament. He has taken a step which no previous Government for many years has dared to take. He has actually reduced the expenditures for the Naval and Military Departments. Although the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not yet presented the formal "Budget" to the House of Commons, it has been semi-officially announced that both the Army and Navy estimates for the coming financial year are to be reduced to the extent of one million sterling each—that is to say, that a sum equivalent to two pence in the pound on the income tax is to be saved to the country. The proposed saving would even go a good way toward the realization of Mr. BRIGHT'S dream of a "free breakfast table." For many years the expenditure of Great Britain on her military and naval services has been steadily increasing. Every year some fresh excuse has been found for increasing the burdens which press so heavily upon the country. The Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the Abyssinian expedition, the Maori rebellion in New-Zealand, and sundry difficulties with China and Persia, have been all made the occasion for increased taxation, which, strangely enough, was but slightly, if at all, reduced at the cessation of hostilities. It has long been felt in England that the ruinous expenditure on the army and navy must be reduced. Hitherto, however, all the efforts of the party of economy have proved unavailing even to check the chronic tendency to increase. But now, for the first time for more than fifteen years, we hear of a *bona fide* attempt on the part of the British Government to reduce the national expenditure by cutting down what Mr. COBDEN once called the "bloated armaments" of the nation. It is absolutely necessary, of course, for England to maintain an army sufficient for the preservation of order at home, and the security of her Indian possessions, and as long as France has iron-clads, England must have them also, the *entente cordiale* notwithstanding. But the tax-paying public has been getting a little uneasy of late under the continual pressure of increased taxation without even obtaining corresponding results in the way of increased efficiency in the services. And now that England has practically abandoned her pretensions to the position of a great European Power, the necessity for reductions in naval and military expenditure becomes more urgent than ever.

We shall be anxious to see whether Mr. GLADSTONE will be able to carry out his projected measures of retrenchment. We in America are unfortunately only too well able to understand how difficult it is to effect a reduction in Government expenditure in the face of powerful interests, and the opposition of classes which earn their living or make their profits out of the national revenue. England is already oppressed with taxation, and her wisest statesmen are opening their eyes to the fact that her recuperative power is not what it was, and that she can no longer discount the future, as she has hitherto done. Nothing but the total abandonment of many of her most cherished pretensions, and the most stringent economy in all departments of the Administration can now preserve her position as a nation to Great Britain. Mr. GLADSTONE has boldly commenced his career as Prime Minister by cutting at the root of the evil. He will have many difficulties to contend with, but he has the best opportunity for reducing the burdens of labor and industry, and improving the financial position of the country, that any Minister has had for many years. The whole of Great Britain, and not Ireland alone, has cause to look with hopefulness to the results of Mr. GLADSTONE'S administration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The propriety of keeping the Mercantile Library and other places of the same character open on Sundays and holidays has been suggested in our columns. The reading-rooms of the libraries would afford an attractive resort for hundreds of young men who perhaps fall into mischief simply because they have no agreeable place where they may find comfort combined with instruction. We are aware that a great deal of prejudice must first be overcome before the management of the various libraries will consent to so practical a plan of enlarging their usefulness. Some of the progressive members of the Mercantile Library Association favor the idea, regarding it as a great and much-needed reform. The matter will be placed before the Association at the next regular meeting. We hope the question at issue will then be fairly presented; and if carried in the affirmative, new and valuable opportunities will be opened to a large class of young men who will not be slow to avail themselves of their advantages.

The Southern newspapers, as a general thing, seem inclined to deal fairly with President GRANT'S Administration. There seems to be less political fanaticism, and less display of fire-eating, at the South at this time than ever before. It gives us great pleasure to observe this, and we hope for a continuance of the same state of affairs and of feeling.

The advocates of a high protective tariff must find consolation and comfort in the revelation made by the opening of bids for furnishing the Nassau Water Department of Brooklyn with water pipes. The agent for a Glasgow firm offered to furnish the pipes needed for $92,875, while others made bids at $79,635, $77,902 50 and $77,412 75, respectively, the highest being $13,240 less than the offer of the Glasgow firm. But there is an explanation to follow. The Glasgow bid includes the sum of $40,000 in gold, or about $55,000 in currency, necessary to be paid before the pipes could pass the Custom-house; and but for this fact it is claimed that Mr. NELSON could furnish the thousand tons of pipe for Brooklyn for about $35,000 to $37,000—a difference between what the cost is to be of $40,000. Brooklyn pays the difference, and gets American water through American water-pipes.

The Washington correspondents differ as to the effect of the office-seeking rush upon General GRANT. One of them says "he is growing weary and exhausted under it," while another declares it "does not seem to wear upon him," and he "gets through a great deal of business without apparent fatigue." We hope that the latter and fear that the former authority is right.

It is rather surprising to see the remark of a correspondent of the *Post* that at the present day this city contains more and better accommodations for the industrious, frugal poor than any city of the Old World. He asserts that all of the first-class tenement-houses erected in this City for the past ten years furnish such accommodations. One family on each floor, with a sitting-room or parlor; a bedroom, or sometimes two bedrooms, and kitchen; in the latter may be found the Croton water and facilities for disposing of all the slops—and all this for twelve to fourteen dollars per month. Can any better or more extensive accommodation be found anywhere for this sum? There would be no difficulty in making it perfectly "respectable" to live in these first-class tenement houses (the old miserable tenements and barracks are not referred to,) if a few families would agree to take jointly all the apartments in the house; employ some person in common to attend the calls at the door, and make common provision for common wants, for thus every discomfort may, in time, be modified or entirely overcome. We have several thousand first-class tenement-houses in this city, any floor of which is good enough (or would be if in a foreign city) for the occupancy of any clerk, porter or mechanic living on a salary. Any head of a family who has to labor, though he belong to the professions, should look to the intrinsic situation of his apartments, and when he is satisfied that they are healthy and commodious, he should be able to make them fashionable by his occupancy of them. It is respectable in Paris to live in a house with a dozen families, and in streets much more narrow and out of the way than any of our streets, even the poorest of them. The same is true of all the cities of Europe.

Ex-President JOHNSON, in his Baltimore speech, said he felt more pride in being an American citizen "than he would in being inaugurated President over the ruins of a violated Constitution." If we remember rightly, however, Ex-President JOHNSON was desirous of being a candidate for General GRANT'S place, and had he been nominated and elected, he would have been inaugurated instead of GRANT. In that case he would have had to take an oath to support the Constitution—this very modified and "ruined" Constitution about which he speaks so bitterly. How would he have done about that? And isn't he glad he wasn't nominated and elected?

Perhaps Mr. STEWART is to be congratulated on his escape from the trying obligations of the office lately offered him. The labor and anxiety of the position are a heavy price to pay for the distinction. As it is, Mr. STEWART has it in his own power to achieve a distinction and a monument more lasting than bronze—one which would place his name on the roll of citizenship as high as that of any other name there recorded—GIRARD, or SMITHSON, or PEABODY, or ASTOR, or COOPER. The honor of that financial Secretaryship in a Cabinet, at its highest and best, would be nothing to a renown which would remain fresh and familiar in everybody's thoughts and enjoyments for all coming time.

Another present for General GRANT—a pair of boots and spurs from a Buffalonian. These, of course, like the brooms and "walking" canes, have a figurative meaning, and would signify that our new President should be on horseback, according to BURKE'S idea of a French ruler; or they may signify that the next man is to bring along a horse ready bridled and saddled. Really, if the General were disposed to get up a museum of curiosities in the White House, he would have a good stock of things to begin with, and he may confidently rely on a great many more to come.

Our State Committee on Prisons is of opinion that punishment in them should be abolished, on the ground that punishment makes people worse instead of better—a principle which will not go down with Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, at any rate. But it is interesting to observe that the carrying out of this principle would tell against the jails themselves. *They* are punishments. It may be that society is on the way to some means of reforming rather than punishing the wretched evil-doers of society—dealing with them before they have got so far as the gates of the prison. And perhaps the next age will recognize that it would be far more to the purpose to expend its philanthropy on those free of the jail rather than on the wretches demoralized by a contact with it.

Rev. Mr. ELLIS has been lecturing the Historical Society upon the intolerance of the Fathers of Massachusetts. It is an old story, and the charge is grown very trite. We have no right to be so hard on those fathers, who certainly meant well, and paved Boston with the best intentions. The Plymouth colonists, plain English puritans, of the JOHN BUNYAN stamp, did very well according to their lights. They were, in fact, so near the woods, that they feared men would run into them; and *that* goes far to explain everything in those charges against them.

Mr. SUMNER has urged Mrs. LINCOLN'S petition for a pension with habitual persistency—in season and out of season, calling for its consideration at every possible interval during the last session of the Senate, bringing it up in the last hours of the last day of the Fortieth Congress, and again in the first hours of the first day of the Forty-first Congress. But the success of his project, nevertheless, looks doubtful. By a vote of 31 to 27 the Senate referred the bill to the Committee on Pensions. Now, the Chairman of that Committee is Mr. EDMUNDS, who has taken ground against Mr. SUMNER'S idea, and the second member is Mr. TIPTON, who agrees with Mr. EDMUNDS. It is unseemly to have this subject debated so frequently, and so constantly put off. It should receive the attention it merits forthwith, and be decided promptly, and once for all.

The Pittsburg *Commercial*, referring to the business of making "slates," otherwise apportioning the offices, which has been going on for some time in the interest of political cliques and combinations, says that President GRANT and his Cabinet are expected to ratify these "slates" at sight. "But we hope and believe they will do nothing of the kind. It is this sort of thing that has robbed the Treasury of two hundred millions of the internal revenue annually for the last three years; and if perpetuated will defeat the policy foreshadowed in the inaugural. We feel certain that our new President is fully determined to break up this system."

Passenger and Baggage Express.

The Erie Railway Company have organized a Passenger and Baggage Express, for the transfer of passengers and baggage to and from its trains. Baggage will be called for at hotels or private residences, and checked to destination. For the accommodation of the up-town residents, an office has been opened at No. 987 Broadway, corner of Fifth-avenue. Although organized specially for the business of the Erie Railway, the Erie Passenger and Baggage Express will do a general City express business, and deliver baggage at the depots of all lines leading from the City.

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of Dramatic Matters in the City and Out of It.

On the first of May the BRYANTS give up their present theatre, which will then be for rent, and Bryants' Minstrels will go on a concert tour through the country. A trip to London is also contemplated by this company.

Mr. MOESINGER, whose *début* occurred on Wednesday last, and whose success was "undeniable and overwhelming," according to his advertisements, made his last appearance last evening; "Hinko" also died on this occasion, and the New-York Theatre is once more closed.

The theatrical editor of the *Clipper*, Colonel BROWNE, has compiled a very voluminous *Chronology of the American Stage*, which is in press, and is to be published at an early date by DICK & FITZGERALD. It will consist of two immense volumes, and will contain an account of every actor, actress, author and manager who has been connected with the American stage since 1748. One hundred illustrations of prominent performers will be included in the work. It is proposed that this work should be toward the drama in America what BAKER'S *Biographica Dramatica* was to the English stage. Colonel BROWNE has been nearly fifteen years at work on his book.

A troupe of clever people called the GREGORY Family—who have performing dogs, monkeys and ponies—are to be added next week to the already numberless attractions at the Tammany. Mlle. BONFANTI retires for a while to fill an engagement in Buffalo, and La Petite SCHLAGER is to occupy her place on the programme.

It is said that the Summer attraction at "the most respectable theatre in the city"—(WALLACK'S, we suppose, to be understood)—is to be an English pantomime and English pantomime troupe, which Mr. HENDERSON, now of the LYDIA THOMPSON troupe, and Mr. KNOWLES, a Manchester manager, are to import and manage. In referring to this enterprise the *Figaro*, (a new theatrical paper edited by FARNIE, and circulated chiefly at Niblo's Garden) states that "the LAURI troupe of pantomimists are secured, and, as magnificent ballet and transformation scenes, together with masks and properties, are being prepared in Europe, a grand spectacular display may be expected. A popular low comedian (Mr. CAHILL) and two burlesque ladies (Miss ANNIE GOODALL and Miss CLARA THOMPSON) are also secured, together with twelve ballet ladies all extremely handsome, but "brunettes."

The San Francisco Minstrels continue to furnish the liveliest burlesque of the season, in their parody upon the reigning furor for "English Blondes." It is a "take off" that cannot be described, and ought to be seen.

Wood's Museum presents an entire change of programme for the family *matinées* next week, the burlesque of "Aladdin," the "Wonderful Scamp," and the comic ballet of "Esmeralda," Miss ADA HARLAND appearing in the title *rôle* of the former, and Mlle. MORLACCHI and her troupe of dancers in the ballet. For the evenings the "Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be presented on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE will receive her only benefit on Friday evening, when a varied bill of entertainment will be offered and the MORLACCHI Troupe will also appear on the occasion.

At the New-York Circus on Monday night a variety of new attractions are announced, including the first appearance of the dashing equestrienne, Mlle. CARLOTTA DE BERG, who was so popular at this establishment a couple of years ago, and also of Mr. JAMES COOKE, the "scenic rider." The Brothers RIZARELI continue to thrill the Circus audiences by their daring exploits on the flying trapeze, and are received on every occasion with unabated enthusiasm.

Mr. BROUGHAM withdraws Miss KIMBALL next week, from his programme, and will revive "The Gentleman from Ireland" as the introductory performance. His new burlesque on "Shylock" pleases best of all his recent works, and has been witnessed by largely increased audiences during the past week.

Mr. TAYLEURE'S season at the Grand Opera House is to open on the 29th of March, with "The Tempest." Mr. T. arrived from Europe on Thursday, and is hard at work at once upon his "revival." The *Tribune* states that the part of *Miranda* is not to be undertaken by Miss SEDGWICK, but that Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES (of the London theatres) has been engaged for the part.

Miss MARRIOTT, who is to make her *début* on Easter Monday at Wood's Museum, is a passenger by the *City of Paris*. Mr. CATHCART, who is to sustain the opposite parts with her, is under engagement at Wood's for one year. Miss MARRIOTT is to play only four weeks.

T. B. PRENDERGAST, once of Bryants' Minstrel troupe, died in Utica last week.

The WEBB Sisters have dissolved partnership. Miss EMMA stays at home and Miss ADA goes starring alone. She is in Louisville this week.

The Broadway Theatre will have a grand transformation into stores after May 1.

Miss ANNIE WARD, of Wallack's, contemplates a starring trip this Summer.

Mlle. SANGALI, of the Olympic, interrupted the continuity of her dancing for two nights last week. This is her first failure since "Humpty Dumpty" began to run.

Mr. HAYES, of the Olympic, is expected back from England next Thursday.

The Drama Abroad.

Drury Lane has produced an agreeable musical folly from the pen of Mr. BURNAND, entitled the "Girls of the Period." The object of the little dialogue and less plot has been to introduce the ballet, called the "Girls of the Period," which was so successful during the pantomime. There is a novelty added in the shape of a velocipede race by young ladies mounted, an idea that has figured at several of the French theatres.

The next novelty to be produced at the Princess' Theatre will be another new drama from the prolific and versatile pen of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, for which our favorite actress, Mme. CELESTE is engaged by Mr. VINING to enact the principal character.

"Crazy Composer" is the title conferred on HERVE, OFFENBACH'S rival in Paris. He is a librettist, composer, actor and singer in one and the same person. Some time ago he composed a musical scene, "The Crazy Maitre de Chapelle," in which he ridiculed himself, and was the principal performer.

The new drama by M. SARDOU, to be produced at the Porte Saint Martin, is entitled "Patrie." M. SARDOU is evidently copying from Mr. ROBERTSON in the respect of giving laconic titles to his plays.

M. AUBER, who last month entered his 88th year, has just finished a comic opera in three acts.

Musical.

SUNDAY CONCERT.

This evening the first of a series of Sunday concerts will be given at the Tammany. The leading vocalists are Mrs. HATTIE GREENE and Mr. ROBERT GREENE, supported by an orchestra of fifty performers from the Italian Opera. The programme is an attractive one.

OBITUARY.

Hon. James Guthrie, of Kentucky.

The death of Hon. JAMES GUTHRIE, formerly United States Senator from Kentucky, is announced in a dispatch from Louisville. Mr. GUTHRIE was born in Nelson County, Ky., Dec. 5, 1792, of Scottish ancestry. His early educational advantages were exceedingly limited, but he naturally possessed a fine intellect and an indomitable will. He began his career as a flatboatman, running the river between Louisville and New-Orleans. At that early day this occupation was fraught with many and great perils, and in that pioneer school he attained much of his robustness of constitution and unflinching courage. Afterward he studied law, and entered upon its practice in his native county. The Bardstown Bar, at that time, numbered among its members such men as JOHN ROWAN, BEN. HARDIN, JOHN HAYS, CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE and other magnates of Kentucky, but Mr. GUTHRIE soon became distinguished even among them for his eloquence and ability. Mr. GUTHRIE was twice a candidate for the Legislature, but on both occasions was defeated. In 1820 Governor ADAIR appointed him Commonwealth's Attorney, and he immediately made Louisville his home, and thenceforward was prominently identified with all schemes calculated to advance the interests of his adopted city. He was elected five times as State Representative and Senator, although the majority of the voters were always diametrically and radically opposed to him in politics. There was, however, confidence in his integrity and a consciousness that he would be an effective champion of the city's interest. In 1849 he was elected a delegate to the Convention that framed the State Constitution, and that body chose him for its President. Mr. GUTHRIE was conspicuous in the Constitutional Convention not only as the presiding officer, but as a prominent debater. His next public service was as a member of President PIERCE'S Cabinet, serving from March 4, 1853, to March 4, 1857, as Secretary of the Treasury. The finances of the country were skillfully managed, and he received the encomiums of all parties. In 1860 he was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, and received a highly flattering vote at the Charleston Convention. In March, 1865, he took his seat in the United States Senate as the successor of Hon. LAZARUS W. POWELL, for the term ending in 1871. His health failed him, however, and in February, 1868, he was forced to resign. It was Mr. GUTHRIE'S fortune to battle during the greater portion of his life in a political minority in Kentucky. At last, however, he saw the State redeemed, and it was chiefly owing to his exertions that, in 1851, the Whig Party was overthrown, and LAZARUS W. POWELL was chosen Governor. During the war Mr. GUTHRIE was steadfastly loyal to the Government, and was largely instrumental in preventing his native State from joining the rebel Confederacy.

Mrs. Lydia Beecher.

Mrs. LYDIA BEECHER, relict of the late Rev. Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, aged 80 years, died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. DICKINSON, No. 57 Hoyt-street, yesterday morning. Mrs. BEECHER was the third wife of Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, and stepmother of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, of this city. Both were well advanced in years when the union was consummated. She was the widow of Captain JOSEPH JACKSON, of Boston, and was living at that place at the time she married Dr. BEECHER. She had three children, two of whom are living in Brooklyn, and at the time of the marriage they were settled in life, as were the children of Dr. BEECHER. For the last three months she has been living with Mrs. DICKINSON. About two weeks ago she was taken severely ill with influenza, which brought on congestion of the lungs from which she died. The funeral services will be performed at No. 57 Hoyt street, by Reverend HENRY WARD BEECHER to-morrow afternoon at half-past one o'clock, and then the remains will be taken to Boston and interred in Mount Auburn Cemetery.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The West Calls Upon Congress to Repeal it.

From the Chicago Tribune, March 9.

One of the most strenuous opponents of the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act is Senator ROSCOE CONKLING, of New-York. In this course he has been sustained by the New-York *Tribune*. But the Republican Party of the State of New-York were not pleased with the action of their Senator, and determined to tell him so officially. Accordingly, a few days ago both Houses of the Legislature of New-York passed a joint resolution instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act. It remains to be seen whether Senator CONKLING will obey instructions. We think he will.

Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, has made strenuous resistance to the repeal of the Office-Tenure act; but we are very sure that he does not represent the wishes of one man in a hundred of his constituents in so doing. It might be well for the Legislature of Wisconsin to take similar action to that of New-York, in order that their Senator may have official notice of the wishes of the people of his State. We presume that a resolution instructing him to vote for the repeal of the act would receive a unanimous vote of the Legislature, and would be promptly obeyed by him.

The Republican Party regard the law as applied to President GRANT as an insult to him. It is not only an insult to him, but to those who elected him. No Republican would have voted for him if it had been supposed that it would be necessary to put such a curb upon him. The Office-Tenure law was devised for the restraint of an incendiary. It was a desperate remedy for a desperate disease, and no Republican member of Congress will be justified in voting to continue the act a day longer than is necessary to pass a bill repealing it.

President GRANT is entitled to the same freedom of action that has been enjoyed by all the Presidents from WASHINGTON down to JOHNSON. Whoever thought of a Tenure-of-Office bill to handcuff and gag ABRAHAM LINCOLN or General JACKSON? All the objections put forward in the Senate against repealing the law that ties and obstructs the movements and nullifies the power of President GRANT passed away with JOHNSON'S Administration. The country has taken a new departure and inaugurated a new era of administration, in which freedom of Executive action is absolutely essential to success. There is no danger now of JOHNSON sending in a sarcasm castigating the Senate for repealing what they had previously enacted. They need have no dread of a scolding from the object of their detestation, as Mr. WILSON feared would be the case before the 4th of March. *If Senators cannot trust President Grant to turn out Johnson's officeholders, their masters, the people, will turn them out at the earliest opportunity,* without one single exception. The public voice is, *repeal the law, and give Grant a chance* to clean the Augean stables, to dismiss the thieves, peculators and partners of thieves, and put honest men in office, without let or hindrance.

The Death of General Phil. Kearney.

From the Newark (N. J.) Courier, March 10.

We are informed by a prominent lawyer of this city that while sojourning in Amboy last night he passed a pleasant hour in company with a former rebel officer, who was attached to Stonewall JACKSON'S division of the Confederate army during the war, and who related an interesting reminiscence of the death of General KEARNEY, of which sad event he was an eye-witness. "The gallant KEARNEY," he said, "received his death wound from a private under my command, and when he fell from his horse, I hastened, with many others, to the point where he lay, not supposing that his wound was a mortal one. Just as we reached his body, however, his limbs gave one convulsive quiver, and then all was over. Seeing that he was a Major General, word was sent to headquarters to that effect, and General JACKSON coming to the spot immediately, gave one glance at the dead officer's features, and exclaimed, 'My God, boys, do you know who you have killed? You have shot the most gallant officer in the United States army. This is PHIL. KEARNEY, who lost his arm in the Mexican war.' He then involuntarily lifted his hat, every officer in the group following his example, and for a moment a reverential silence was observed by all. Subsequently the body of the dead soldier was placed upon two boards, and when being removed to headquarters, was followed by General JACKSON, General EWELL, and other officers, while a regimental band preceded it playing a dead march."

Acknowledgment from General Sherman.

The following correspondence is published in the Boston *Advertiser*:

BOSTON, March 1, 1869.

Lieutenant-General William T. Sherman:

DEAR SIR: Some of your friends in Massachusetts and Rhode Island have great pleasure in joining your friends in New-York in offering to you a testimonial of their deep appreciation and strong regard for your public services and private worth. On their behalf, I assure you that you have no warmer friends in any part of the country, none more grateful for your distinguished military services, and none who have witnessed with great delight the intimate and cordial relations between General GRANT and yourself.

As I shall not have the pleasure of joining the New-York Committee in Washington, I take this mode of communicating to you, through them, the names of your friends in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, for whom I have been appointed to act in this agreeable service. I am very respectfully and truly yours,

WM. GRAY.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1869.

Wm. Gray, Esq., Boston:

DEAR SIR: I had the honor to receive on the 3d instant your very kind letter of March 1, inclosing a list of the names of gentlemen resident in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, who had contributed to the fund by means of which I now stand the owner of a very elegant residence and a most valuable property in this city.

The manner in which this magnificent donation has come into my family gives me far more satisfaction than its mere money value. The well-known character of the donors also relieves me of the natural reluctance of one in office to accept personal favors, and I realize that instead of its impairing my public usefulness, it may increase it.

Therefore, I give you my hearty thanks, and beg you to assure all who contributed that I will file your letter and the list of subscribers along with the deed, that my children may know from whom they received it, and for what consideration.

I believe that the friendship between General GRANT and myself, to which you refer so pointedly, is too firmly established to be endangered by anything likely to arise in the future, and if the past has proven of advantage to the country in time of war, it surely ought to be of like advantage in the era of peace and good-will that now dawns upon us.

Thanking you kindly for your offices in this matter, I am, with great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

Four Lives Lost by an Avalanche in Canada.

From the Toronto Leader, March 12.

A terrible avalanche occurred at Point Levi, yesterday morning, whereby four lives were lost. Between 8 and 9 o'clock two small, detached houses on the cliff side of the road near Grand Trunk depot, were buried by the descent of an immense mass of snow from the hill in the rear. So great was the force of the avalanche that the ruins were carried across the turnpike road on the track. The workmen in the ship-yard at the time at once repaired to the spot and proceeded to extricate the unfortunate victims. It was found that eleven persons were buried in the snow, and of those seven were got out comparatively uninjured. Three, however, were found dead, and a fourth only survived her recovery a short time. The names of the killed are FRANCIS RAY, laborer, and his wife; an elderly couple aged about 60, and a child named TURCOTTE, aged about two months; also, MALVINA CANTURE, aged 6 years, who lived about an hour after being recovered from the *débris*. RAY and his wife were at breakfast at home, and the other persons buried were all inmates of his and the adjoining house.

A Husband Instigating His Wife to Commit Suicide.

From the Troy Whig, March 13.

A singular case of suicide occurred in Syracuse on Sunday morning last. Mrs. AVALINE FRENCH committed self-destruction by taking a dose of corrosive sublimate. It is believed also that her husband assisted her in carrying out her design—he being aware, so it is stated, that she had purchased the poison and intended to use it. Mr. and Mrs. FRENCH were married some nine years since, but have lived unhappily together, the husband having provided but poorly for his family, and the family burdens pressing too heavily upon the wife. Unable to bear them longer, as she thought, she ended her troubles in the manner above mentioned. She lived for some time after taking the poison, and in her *ante-mortem* statement she said that her husband had given her the money to purchase the poison, and knew that she intended to take it. This her husband denies, but by the testimony taken at the inquest he was considered so much to blame in the matter that he was arrested by order of the Coroner, and held to await other judicial proceedings.

The Indians—What They Are Preparing For.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from the Plains under date of Feb. 22, says:

The extensive military operations undertaken against the Indians last Fall and this Winter have by no means rendered them powerless for mischief. Early next Spring we may expect a renewal of hostilities, and perhaps next Summer will be one of the most active in Indian warfare on the frontier that has been for many years. SHERIDAN is returning to the settlements, having humbled the savages of the south and caused them to sue for peace, but in the meantime we hear that the Northern Sioux are preparing for war, and the scene of action will at best only be transferred a few hundred miles northward. When SHERIDAN entered the Republican country last Fall with six columns and swept up and down the Valley, it was considered an end to the Indians between the two Pacific Railroads. No sooner, however, did the "little warrior" go south on the Arkansas, than the savages began to gather in his rear, and became so bold as to threaten the forts. Now we hear the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Sioux are again concentrating on the Beaver and the head waters of the Republican, and preparing to attack the settlements along the border of Colorado.

Captain EGAN, who has just returned from an expedition into the southern country, reports that in the valleys between the Platte and Republican Rivers he found trails of large bodies of Indians and immense herds of stock. Marching up Rock Creek for a distance of thirty miles, he passed five hundred camp fires. Some of the villages had been but recently abandoned, and in one town, where he counted one hundred and fifty lodge foundations, the fires seemed not more than three days old. Horses, cattle and mules had been driven up the valley only a day or two before, and the Captain estimates the herd, from the tracks made, at not less than one thousand head. All the trails led south to the Republican, and the Indians are carrying their supplies, women and children with them, as if they meant to stay in that country.

Whelan's Last Letter.

Canadian papers say that the following letter was written by WHELAN about twenty minutes before his execution:

OTTAWA GOAL, Feb. 11, 1869.

To John O'Farrell, Barrister, Quebec:

DEER SIR: Having herd that you have been accused of complicity in the murder of T. D. McGEE of the 7th of april, 1868, I think it my duty in this solimme our when just about to appear before my Eternal Judg, to state that with in my knowledge you had neather hand act or part Eather Directly or indirectly in the murder of Mr. MCGEE. (Signed) P. J. WHELAN.

Pay of Legislators in Illinois.

From the Chicago Times, March 12.

The absurdity of the provision in the existing Constitution of Illinois, which limits the pay of legislators to $2 a day, was illustrated during the "last hours" of the present session. An appropriation bill was passed, giving $300 to every member for "extra room hire;" to the clerks, doorkeepers, &c., $2 a day in addition to their regular pay; to reporters, $15 a day; to the porters, stokers, &c., $6 a day; and to the priests, $25 each for morning prayers—about $5 per prayer. Such is the custom at the close of every session. It is a custom that should be positively inhibited by the new Constitution.

Transmission of Telegraphic Signals.

The Boston *Advertiser* says that by very recent experiments the time of transmission of signals over a continuous line of telegraph, from the observatory of Harvard College to the following places and back to the observatory, has been found to be:

	Seconds.
To Buffalo and back	0.10
To Chicago and back	0.20
To Omaha and back	0.33
To Salt Lake and back	0.54
To Virginia City and back	0.70
To San Francisco and back	0.74

A Tubular Bridge Across the East River.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The problem of certain and easy communication with Brooklyn has yet to be solved. A bridge must be so long and high as to cause great delay and exposure to the weather. A tunnel so deep as to be difficult of access, damp and disagreeable. Both very costly. Excuse me, then, if I offer a plan that might, in the hands of a skillful engineer, obviate some of these difficulties.

An iron tube, with divisions for carriages and foot-passengers and long enough to reach across the river, could be built and floated to its position and then submerged to a sufficient depth to let ships pass over it. Such a tube, even if supported only at each end like the tubes of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, would be strong enough, aided by the buoyancy of the water, to support its own weight and a full load of passengers: the river is deep enough for it to be entirely out of the way of ships, the approaches to it need only descend thirty feet and would not require a long incline, and its cost would be comparatively small—say $2,000,000. In form it should present a sharp angle to the tides, so that it might be easily moored; windows in the top would light it, fans would ventilate it easily; and if the people think well of the idea, I can point out more advantages and facilities.

Yours, W. S. LIVINGSTON.

NO. 3 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1869.

CRUEL TREATMENT AT SEA.

The Case of the James Foster—Investigation by the Commissioners of Emigration.

An investigation was held at Castle Garden yesterday morning, by Messrs. O'GORMAN, MCELROY and KAPP, Commissioners of Emigration, with regard to the cruel treatment alleged to have been perpetrated by the Captain and officers of the ship *James Foster* upon the passengers and crew, during the late passage from Liverpool. Mr. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, one of the owners, was present with his counsel.

Robert Blackmore, an Englishman, and plumber by trade, testified to having been a passenger on the vessel, and had left Liverpool on the 19th December, arriving here on Monday last; there were about one hundred and fifty passengers; all were in the steerage: the first provisions were served the day after sailing; they were not, at any time, equal in quality to what the contract specified, and were, in great part, inferior in quality and sometimes unwholesome; the bread was good, the pork and beef fair, but the flour sour; about half rations only were served during the first month, and after that still less; the water allowed was three pints a day, and was, in the latter part of the voyage, rain-water with salt water washed into it by the waves; the carpenter served rations to the passengers; if complaint of insufficiency was made to him at time of serving, he would take away from the complainant what he had given him; the carpenter had a very evil and irascible disposition, and would often strike passengers for the most trifling causes, such as accidentally pressing against him when the vessel lurched; witness was asked to do plumbing work by the carpenter, with the assent of the Captain; on asking the Captain for a little extra food in payment, he replied: "Not a d—d bit to save your life;" sometimes the carpenter would not serve out coals for the passengers' portion of the galley, leaving them without cooked food, and at other times served it only in the afternoon, which deprived them of breakfast; the contract allowed weekly 3½ pounds of bread or biscuit, 1½ pounds wheat flour, 1½ pounds oatmeal, 1½ pounds rice, 2 pounds peas, 1¼ pounds potatoes, 1 pound beef, 1 pound pork, 2 ounces tea, 1 ounce sugar, 2 ounces salt, ⅛ ounce mustard, ⅛ ounce pepper, 1 gill of vinegar, and 3 daily quarts of water; the food was never weighed to the passengers, nor were any measures filled; a petition to the Captain for more food was drawn up by the passengers, but no notice was taken of it; a few days before arriving, witness went into the hospital and found five sailors there, who said they were starving, and begged for something to eat—dry peas, dry rice or a drink of water; three of them died the next day; the "passenger cooks" were appointed by the officers to cook for the passengers, and had their passage reduced from £4 sterling to £2 10s.; they were liable to be called on for general work; passengers were required to come on deck for water every morning at half-past five, and were often detained till half-past seven; if, in anticipation of a delay, they did not come till after the time appointed, they were told to go without; witness often saw meat thrown on the deck to passengers; saw men of the crew beaten by the mates, but not the passengers; passengers were desired to do sailors' work owing to sickness of the crew; they were promised extra food for doing so, and if they acquiesced they would be dragged from their beds at nights if not on deck at watch hours; the extra food was not, however, given them; the feet of witness were frost-bitten by exposure in working on board; he was disabled from labor at present, and Mr. Charles H. Marshall told him to call during the afternoon at his office.

Patrick Caveney, an English cloth-dresser, corroborated the above testimony, and said that he was nearly dead from starvation on arrival here: when the ship was at Quarantine, fresh provisions were sent on board; on one occasion he lived an entire week on less than two quarts of meal; unless a man fought his way into the galley, he had little chance to cook his food; he saw the carpenter jerk a young man backward and knock a tooth out of his head; the man complained to the Captain, but got no redress; another young man, a passenger cook, fell upon a skylight and cut his face badly, during a gale; he was otherwise hurt, and placed in the hospital; the carpenter dragged him out one night, and compelled him to attempt work; the man died the next day; witness saw another young man struck violently with a stick by the carpenter; saw both carpenter and boatswain repeatedly strike passengers; on one occasion a sailor named Woodward, after being forced out of the hospital and compelled to work, fell down exhausted upon the steerage deck, frothing at the mouth and in a dying state; a fellow named Felix, who acted as cabin-boy, put his head down the hatchway, and asked where that "——" was; on learning, he came down and kicked him violently to make him rise; the man groaned and said he was dying; the ruffian continued kicking him, and finally had him hoisted on deck by a rope, where he was left, partly naked, until dragged into the hospital; he died the same night. Witness said that during one week of the voyage he had but two quarts of meal for his entire food; the carpenter was a Swede, and favored the two dozen Germans on board; he never struck them, and always gave them more provisions and water than the other passengers; the Germans would save a portion of their allowances and sell them to the starved English and Irish, charging as much, sometimes, as sixpence and a shilling for a pint of water.

The examination was adjourned until Monday at noon. Mr. CHARLES C. MARSHALL, before leaving, stated that one of the papers had accused him of seeking to secrete the guilty officers of the vessel. He denied anything of the kind. Captain ARMSTRONG was ill at his residence, in Myrtle-avenue, between Marcy and Graham avenues, Brooklyn, and the first mate, JOSEPH A. ARMSTRONG, was also ill at No. 172 Bridge-street, Broooklyn. Both were unable to move. The carpenter and boatswain were under arrest on Staten Island. Mr. MARSHALL was evidently little cognizant of the shameful swindling practiced upon the passengers in his vessel, in regard to food, and quite as ignorant in respect to the brutal character of the fellows who acted as officers. Ship-owners but rarely realize the conduct of officers who command their vessels. Both sailors and passengers are glad to get on shore upon arrival, and are unwilling to give themselves the trouble of either prosecuting or complaining.

THE GAS MONOPOLIES.

Continuation of the Investigation by the Assembly Committee—Complaints of Consumers.

The Committee of the State Legislature appointed to investigate with regard to the supply of gas, &c., in this City and Brooklyn, reassembled yesterday morning at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

President Zollicoffer was the first witness examined. He had not brought the minute-book of the Board of Directors, and was directed to do so.

The material part of his evidence was as follows: We always pay simple interest at 7 per cent.; in 1864 we began to raise the price of our street lamps; it was then $28; we now charge $53, which includes lighting; we have no contract to light the City, but I suppose we are obliged to do so.

William Meikleham, Secretary of the Metropolitan Gas Company, testified: I keep the minute book of the Board of Directors; I decline to answer whether I am stockholder; we have no regulation about declaring dividends; we have declared a dividend of twelve per cent.; we have not issued certificates of indebtedness; we have no surplus fund but what is necessary to carry on the affairs of the Company.

The President of the Company here stated to the Committee that the Company was in debt $500,000.

Charles Everett—I am Inspector of the New-York Gaslight Company; I take the gauges; the way I take the index is to look at the meter and put down the number on a book and give the returns to a bookkeeper; I have nothing more to do with the index after it goes out of my hands; there are sixteen men engaged in the inspection of meters; I report all complaints in regard to the leakage of meters; the Collector is the person who orders the gas to be cut off, and I have to do it; he is directed to serve a notice before it is done.

Thomas Mitchell—I am Inspector of Meters, the same as the other gentleman; the complaints of the meters are that they do not register; as far as I have seen they either register fair or do not register enough; but the complaints are that more gas is charged than has been used; I have the meter changed for the consumers when I hear these complaints; the meters, after they are changed, are tested; but I do not know anything about the testing; when the meter ceases to register, the Company makes an average bill; I invariably increase the light without increasing the consumption of gas; I think they effect these objects; I understand the construction of meters; examine each meter before making my returns except when places are closed so that I cannot get at the meter; I generally let such cases go over to the next month; I find it of frequent occurrence that leakage would account for the difference in gas bills which consumers complain of; when a person complains a great deal I try the meter by shutting off all the burners; then if there is any escape the meter will still go on registering; or I go along the pipes with a light; if there is any escape it will burn; if there is any escape I advise them to have a plumber to see to the gas pipes.

Robert J. Price—I am engaged as a book-keeper and chief clerk in the New-York Gaslight Company; I make out a proportion of the bills; I receive the indices from the inspector; the bills are compared with the indices by the collectors, and they go over the calculations; when complaints are made I go over the accounts, and give my opinion; we often find mistakes in favor of the Company, but never intentional mistakes.

The Committee then went into Executive session, after which they adjourned to reassemble in Brooklyn in the evening.

MEETING AT BROOKLYN.

The Committee assembled in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday evening. The first witness examined was

Mr. William Jones, Jr., who said the causes of complaint he had against the Company were two-fold; one is the amount of gas charged for; and the other the arbitrary conduct of the Company. The quality of the gas is poor.

Mr. James Armstrong, a gas-fitter, complained of the increase in the amount of the bills.

Mr. William M. Phalon said he had a deposit with the Company of $10; they cut off his gas for a matter of sixty-five cents; when he went to remonstrate about it, they insisted on raising his deposit to $15.

Mr. Samuel S. Powell, Ex-Mayor of New-York, said he had been a stockholder in the gas company seven or eight years; the stock was issued at from $90 to $100; it is now worth $150 or $160; the highest dividend issued was five per cent. semi-annually; the Company had not issued any certificates of indebtedness.

Mr. A. G. Wilder said: Since the new Company has been divided off, the gas has not been so good and the bills have been higher; one bill I had was for $28; the bill from the Brooklyn Company for the corresponding period was but $18; I made complaints at the office that they were charging me more for gas, and said I thought the meter was out of order; they said I must go over to the State Inspector, as they had nothing to do with it; they paid no further attention to it; at times the gas is good; there are other times when it seems to be bad; the meters register generally to the prejudice of the Company, but the complaints are that the bills increase; I cannot tell how this is; in some cases they register to the disadvantage of the customers.

George H. Kitchen: I am in the gas fixture and fitting business; I held the office of Gas Meter Inspector from 1859 to 1868; I was superseded by Mr. Dickenson; I inspected all the meters except those excepted by law, which were the meters in use before the act was passed. I was in the habit of testing the meters; I think the majority of meters were in favor of the consumer; I have examined the burners of the street lamps, taking the line of the Bowery and Third-avenue, which are about the average pressure between the highest and the lowest points; I find four of the burners to be "check" burners, passing four feet per hour; without a "check" burner one passing three feet per hour; and I think I found one passing four feet per hour; two passing three feet per hour, and one passing two and a half feet per hour; I gave all of them a fair test, running through them the second time.

Mr John Gelston said he knew of a stockholder in the Company who had received thirty per cent. dividend; when he showed witness the check he said, "That's the way your gas bills run up high;" he said it was in addition to his regular dividend; witness complained of the increase in his gas bills.

Mr. J. W. Greaton complained of increase of bills; he characterized those sent to him by the Company as false bills."

The Committee then adjourned *sine die*.

The amounts held on deposit from consumers by the various gas companies in this locality are as follows: New-York, $164,095; Metropolitan, $117,107; Manhattan, $230,578; Harlem, $12,483. Total, $524,263.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

Plans Approved by Mr. J. McGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, since Thursday, 4th inst.

Plan No. 198—March 26, stable, situated 517 ft. w. of 27th-st., 25x20; owner, L. Herb.

Plan No. 199—Three factories, frame and wood, situated on 2d-av., 27 ft. s. of 123d-st.; size 12x26; owner, John Hane.

Plan No. 200—One first-class dwelling, situated n. s. 52d-st., 200 ft. w. of 5th-av.; size 25x55; owner, J. P. Haye.

Plan No. 201—March 27, two stores and tenements, situated Nos. 74 and 76 3d-st.; size 25x68 ft.; owner, J. M. Ohmeis.

Plan No. 202—Two similar buildings, situated Nos. 187 and 189 Christie-st.; same owner.

Plan No. 203—Second-class dwelling, situated s. s. 46th-st., 166 ft. w. of 10th-av.; size 16x22 ft.; owner, Ch. McIntyre.

Plan No. 204—One first-class dwelling, situated n. e. corner of Madison-av. and 53d-st.; size 20x52 ft.; owner, G. Hamilton.

Plan No. 205—Two stores and tenements, situated n. s. of 16th-st., 138 ft. w. of Avenue C; size 25x54; owner, J. Dramel.

Plan No. 206—One store and tenement, situated s. s. of 16th-st., 275 ft. w. of Avenue A; size 25x54; owner, N. Seger.

Plan No. 207—Factory, situated on Bowery, between Oak and Chestnut; size 54x38; owner, Mrs. E. Kent.

Plan No. 208—March 1, first-class dwelling, situated n. s. of 58th-st., 175 ft. e. of Madison-av.; size 28x87; owner, C. E. Butler.

Plan No. 209—Soap factory, situated n. s. of 43d-st., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av.; size 25x55; owner, Geo. Richard.

Plan No. 210—One store and tenement, situated s. s. of 58th-st., 325 ft. w. of 10th-av.; size 25x50; owner, J. Auch.

Plan No. 211—Store and tenement, situated w. s. of Norfolk-st., 70 ft. s. of Houston-st.; size 29x25; owners, M. B. Ochs and S. S. Schuster.

Plan No. 212—Two stores and tenements, situated w. s. of Norfolk-st., 100 ft. s. of Houston-st.; size 25x62; owners, M. B. Ochs and S. S. Schuster.

Plan No. 213—Two stores and tenements, situated Nos. 160 and 162 Attorney-st.; size 25x54; owner, Mrs. R. Reis.

Plan No. 214—March 2, brick store and dwelling, situated No. 361 Grand-st.; size 17x66; owner, B. Hamm.

Plan No. 215—Brick store and dwelling, situated No. 225 Mott-st.; size 25x52; owner, John McNamara.

Plan No. 216—Five first-class dwellings, situate on south side of 55th-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av.; size 20x42, three-story and basement; owned by J. W. Haley.

Plan No. 217—Brick stable, situated No. 120 Lewis-st.; size 25x14; owner, Valentine Hall.

Plan No. 218—One store and tenement, situated on n. s. of 42d-st., 325 ft. e. of 11th-av.; size 25x50, 5 stories; owner, M. McCormack.

Plan No. 219—Second-class dwelling, situated on w. s. of 2d-av.; owner, Mr. Parry.

Plan No. 220—Second-class dwelling, situated on s. s. of 68th-st., 425 ft. w. of 11th-av.; size 24x40, 3 stories and basement; owner, C. O'Brien.

Plan No. 221—Two stores and tenements, situated s. e. corner of Orchard and Stanton sts; size 25x50; owner, George Herdtfelder.

Plan No. 222—Brick tenement, situated No. 323 E. 25th-st.; size 25x58; owner, A. Smith.

Plan No. 223—Brick factory, situated at No. 119 William-st.; size 11x17; owners, Slote & Woodman.

Plan No. 224—Two first-class dwellings, brown-stone and brick, 3 stories and basement; size 12x50; situated s. s. 51st-st., 250 ft. of 9th-av.; owner, R. Auld.

Plan No. 225—One brick tenement, situated No. 26 Gansevoort-st.; size 25x55; owner, W. M. Giles.

Plan No. 226—March 3, brown-stone store and dwelling, situated s. w. corner Avenue A and 12th-st.; size 20x55; owner, Aug. Schluter.

Plan No. 227—Cabinet factory, situated No. 176 Stanton-st.; size 24x30; owner, A. Giegler.

Plan No. 228—One tenement, three-stories, situated n. s. 141st-st., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av.; size 30x50; owner, F. Capallman.

Plan No. 229—Brick store and dwelling, situated No. 212 Forsyth-st., size 25x52; owner, Jacob Miller.

Plan No. 230—March 4, brick store and second-class dwelling, situated No. 28 Wooster-st., size, 27x18; owner, F. Schudart.

Plan No. 231—Four second-class dwellings, four stories and basement, situated Nos. 220, 222, 224, 226 E. 18th-st.; size 18x53; owner, C. J. O'Connor.

Plan No. 232—Brick store and tenement, situated s. w. corner of 2d-av. and 25th-st.; size 24x50; owner, J. H. Holmeck.

Plan No. 233—March 6, wooden stable and slaughter-house, situated s. s. 46th-st., 50 ft. e. of 1st-av.; size 50x40; owner, G. Strause.

Plan No. 234—Brick store and tenement, 5 stories, situated w. s. of 2d-av., 102 ft. n. of 81st-st.; owner, N. Hoffmann.

Plan No. 235—March 8, wooden tenement, situated No. 539 W. 46th-st.; size 25x32; owner, F. C. Hackenford.

Plan No. 236—Two stores and tenements, situated 742 and 744 E. 9th-st.; size 25x60; owner J. A. Young.

Plan No. 237—Brick stable and tenement, situated No. 435 37th-st.; size, 25x52; owner, J. Stern.

Plan No. 238—First-class dwelling, brown-stone, 3 stories, situated n. w. corner of Lexington-av. and 61st-st.; sizes, 20x46; owner, Jno. M. Cool.

Plan No. 239—Four stores and tenement, situated Nos. 228, 230, 232 Elizabeth-st.; size 54x54; owners, Robold & Tostevin and Jno. Hock.

Plan No. 240—Brick factory, situated No. 70 Bedford-st.; size 14x70; owner, P. Frietag.

Plan No. 241—Brick store and second-class dwelling, situated e. s. 9th-av., 75 feet s. of 55th-st.; size 25x45; 25x45; owner, H. Walgest.

Plan No. 242—Frame and corner, iron factory, situated s. s. 52d-st., 100 ft. w. of 3d av.; size 20x60; owner, J. E. Redman.

Plan No. 243—March 9, three first-class dwellings, brown-stone, 4 stories, situated s. w. corner of Beekman-place and 51st-st.; size 33x21; owner, C. Beattie.

Plan No. 244—Four 5-story brick tenements, situated n. s. 30th-st., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av.; size 25x55; owner, H. J. Burchell.

Plan No. 245—Brown-stone coach-house, situated s. s. 55th-st., 100 ft. e. of Madison-av.; size 20x37; owner, F. L. Berrada.

Plan No. 246—Stable, situated s. s. of 25th-st., 10 ft. e. of Madison-av.; size 25x32; owner, F. L. Berrada.

Annual Report of the Superintendent of Buildings.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Buildings, Mr. JAMES M. MACGREGOR, sets forth that 2,112 new buildings were begun during the year, under the supervision of the Department, and 1,874 buildings were finished; 556 buildings were enlarged or altered; 7,306 buildings were reported as needing fire-escapes, and in 3,719 the changes were made; 286 buildings were reported unsafe, most of which were repaired. The result of Mr. MACGREGOR'S examination of the various theatres is summed up as follows:

Theatre.	Number of seats	Largest No. admitt'd at one time	Excess	Minutes occupied in leaving the theatre
Stadt	2,484	3,100	617	7 to 9
Bowery	1,970	3,000	1,030	4 to 6
Pastor's	807	1,100	293	4 to 6
Broadway	1,212	2,200	988	7 to 6
San Francisco	905	1,200	295	6 to 8
Comique	905	1,200	295	5 to 7
Niblo's	1,822	3,500	1,678	5 to 7
Olympic	1,304	1,950	646	5 to 7
Kelly & Leon's	820	1,200	380	5 to 7
New-York	1,083	1,700	617	4 to 6
Wallack's	1,610	2,000	390	4 to 6
Circus	1,432	1,920	783	6 to 8
Steinway Hall	1,908	3,000	1,092	6 to 8
Tammany	1,511	....	....	....
Bryants'	710	1,300	500	4
Academy of Music	1,971	....	....	....
Wood's	1,218	2,300	1,082	9 to 11
Booth's	1,765	2,700	935	7
Grand Opera	1,803	3,100	1,297	6
French	1,576	2,000	424	4 to 6
Brougham's	801	1,500	249	9 to 11
Totals	29,321	39,520	13,681	

In the case of Tammany Hall the time consumed in leaving the same and the largest number of persons that have been admitted therein at one time cannot be computed, as the performances are varied and held in different parts of the building, and the people are constantly going in and out.

The Academy of Music being frequently used for grand balls, and the people going in and out at all hours, the largest number of persons admitted at one time and the time consumed in leaving the building cannot easily be computed.

Coroners' Cases.

ELLEN HENNESSEY, 60 years of age, was taken suddenly ill Friday afternoon, while attending her fruit stand, corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, and being removed to her home, died in a few minutes. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, which resulted in showing that she had died from natural causes.

At an early hour yesterday morning the remains of a male infant were found in the hallway of No. 36 Baxter-street. The body was closely wrapped in a shawl, but there was nothing about it to indicate the parentage. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

HENRY LUCAS, a child, died suddenly yesterday, in rear of No. 29 Cornelia-street. Coroner KEENAN was notified.

A man named CAFFEY died suddenly yesterday at No. 402 West Thirty-first-street. Coroner KEENAN was called to hold an inquest.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found floating in the East River, off the foot of Twenty-sixth-street. It was secured and taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest. It was dressed in black overcoat and pantaloons, gray undercoat and vest, white shirt, socks and gaiters. Coroner ROLLINS took charge of the case.

MARY ELLEN MURPHEY, aged three years, died yesterday at No. 126 Hester-street, from burns accidentally received. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest.

GEORGE SHANNON, a compositor employed in the job office of the *Evening Post*, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the small room, where he had been at work. Coroner SCHIRMER made an investigation when it appeared from the examination made by Dr. CUSHMAN that SHANNON had been suffering from consumption, and that death had been suddenly caused by bleeding from the lungs.

Confirmation Services at the Jewish Synagogue B'nai Jeshurun.

A very solemn and highly interesting ceremony took place yesterday morning at the Jewish Synagogue B'nai Jeshurun, in Thirty-fourth-street, it being the confirmation of the young son of C. M. LEVY, Esq., and grandson of the late and lamented Dr. MORRIS J. RAPHAEL, rabbi and lecturer of the above congregation.

The lad having attained his thirteenth year, according to the Jewish ritual, read the second portion of the law, from the first chapter of Leviticus, commencing at the 14th verse, to the 7th verse of the second chapter. This was read from the parchment scrolls of the five books of Moses, written in the Hebrew tongue, and being without points or vowels. The church was filled with a congregation who were much interested in the services, and the young lad acquitted himself in a manner highly gratifying to his parents and pleasing to those present.

Rev. JULIUS KRAMER read and chaunted the prayers, assisted by the choir, in his usual solemn and impressive manner. After the reading of the law, and the replacing of the scrolls in the Ark with appropriate ceremonies, Rev. Dr. VIDAVER delivered a lecture upon the portion of the law read. The young lad, in honor of whose confirmation the banquet was given, is receiving his education at the well-known institution of SAMUEL E. HART, late Superintendent of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, No. 143 West Forty-sixth-street.

At the conclusion of the services, the entire congregation, irrespective of creed, was invited to the residence of Mr. LEVY, at No. 32 West Twenty-fourth-street, where they sat down to a bountiful repast. During the banquet, toasts were drank complimentary to President GRANT and Governor FENTON, which were happily responded to by Captain C. M. LEVY. The banquet was kept up until after 7 o'clock in the evening, at which time, other guests arriving, the drawing-rooms were thrown open, and with music and dancing the hours were beguiled until midnight.

Among those present at the ball in the evening were W. G. Grant and lady; Geo. B. Field, Esq., and his daughter, Miss Hattie Field; Mrs. Friedlander, of Fourteenth-street; Mme. Mears, of No. 202 Madison-avenue; the fascinating Miss Griswold, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Tunnison, of Harlem; Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gildersleve, Dr. Julius Nichols, C. S. Cannon, Esq., Mr. T. B. Robinson, Mr. Seire, Mr. Oray Taft, Mr. Beers, Mr. J. Grau and others too numerous to mention. The toilets of the ladies were very brilliant, and the display of diamonds and other jewels was indeed grand. Mr. C. M. LEVY and his charming daughter, Miss CORDELIA, both of whom were dressed with great elegance, did the honors of the evening in the most graceful manner, making each individual guest feel perfectly at home immediately upon entering. At 11 o'clock another festive board was spread, at which the guests reveled in every delicacy of the season, until the hour of midnight.

Labor Movements.

At the daily meeting yesterday afternoon of the printers on strike, at Botanic Hall, a mass meeting of workingmen of the different trades in this City was announced to take place at Cooper Institute on the 23d inst. The object will be to take measures to consolidate all workingmen into a political union, in which the interests of labor will be considered above all other interests. Among these considerations will be the enforcement of the Eight Hour law and the abolition of all "Conspiracy" laws, or any others calculated to prevent labor from asserting its rights.

A lecture upon the labor question by General CAREY, of Cincinnati, was also announced at the meeting, to take place on the 7th of April, at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Women's Typographical Union No. 1. A considerable amount of money was received yesterday by the Printers' Union from other cities in aid of the strike. A portion of it was from the late Slave States. There are now about 160 men in the Union out of regular employment, and obtaining work but transitorily.

The steam and gas-fitters intend speedily demanding $4 a day instead of their present wages of $3 50.

The Society of German Cabinet-makers are to demand an increase of wages to-morrow, and strike if it should be refused.

The employers in trades connected with house building are taking measures to obviate any pecuniary inconvenience that may arise from strikes during the coming season. Their contracts with owners will contain a clause stipulating that in case of strikes they shall not be required to complete work in the time named.

Important Report of Superintendent Kennedy—Statistics of the Social Evil.

Yesterday Superintendent KENNEDY submitted the following report:

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869.

To the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: The General Order (No. 557) directing a complete census to be made of all houses of prostitution within the district, was issued Jan. 11, 1869, but the reports had not reached me on the day of my departure with President ACTON, Feb. 24. They having been completed during my absence, I herewith submit tabular statements of the result. By these it will be seen that on Jan. 26 there were in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, of houses of prostitution, 496; of houses of assignation, 107; of saloons where waiter girls attend, 33; of public prostitutes, 2,107, and of waiter girls, 255. These figures show a decrease, since Jan. 24, 1868, of 29 in the number of houses of prostitution, but an increase of 8 in the houses of assignation; of public prostitutes, 35; and of waiter girls attending saloons, 10, while the number of saloons employing waiter girls remains unchanged. It is proper to say that none of these saloons have licenses from the Board of Excise. The aggregate number of places of prostitution is 627, and of females connected with them 2,360. Very respectfully submitted.

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendant.

Fatally Shot.

A shooting affray took place about 11 P. M. on Friday night in the saloon kept by A. BACHMEYER & SON, on the Plank road, Bergen City. At that hour a man named MONELL, a driver of GRANT & OGDEN'S Express, Newark, knocked at the door of the saloon, known as Glendale House, but was refused admittance. He was, however, desired by JULIUS BACHMEYER, son of the proprietor, to go around by the back door and obtain an entrance that way. Accordingly MONELL and some others entered, but they had scarcely reached the bar when MONELL abused young BACHMEYER and then threw a large pitcher at him. Both parties then clenched and fought for some time, but were finally separated. At this juncture a shot was fired, and MONELL fled by the door he had entered. He next attempted to break open the front door, and while so engaged JULIUS BACHMEYER fired at him a second time, the ball taking effect in the back, inflicting, it is feared, a dangerous wound. Two years ago another shooting affray took place in the same house when both of the BACHMEYERS were shot and severely wounded. JULIUS BACHMEYER has been committed for trial.

The Twenty-Second Regiment Ball.

The ball of the Twenty-second Regiment, which is to take place at the Academy of Music on the 1st of next month, gives promise of being a very grand affair. There, of course, will be a great crowd, as there always has been at the receptions of the regiment, heretofore held periodically at the Armory in Fourteenth-street; but as the number of tickets is limited, the Committee who have all the arrangements in charge will see to it that it will not be so great as to be uncomfortable. The regiment will appear in the new full-dress uniform. The decorations that are being prepared for the Academy are said to be of the most gorgeous description, and one of the features of the occasion will be the "Order of dancing," which the Committee are determined shall be something very novel and costly.

PERSONAL.

The Boston *Advertiser* complacently pats Prof. RAYMOND on the back, but thinks his Shakespearean readings in that city sometimes betrayed the "self-consciousness of a reader not entirely *accustomed to the tests of a critical audience*." As the poor man was born, bred and educated in this City, and has been accustomed to read before the uncritical audiences of New-York and Brooklyn, the compliment will be appreciated.

Hon. N. B. Smith, of Albany; Hon. Charles J. Folger, of Geneva; Hon. H. C. Ray, of Philadelphia, and Hon. W. A. Conant, of Albany, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. William F. Allen, of Albany; Hon. C. H. Weed, of Weedsport, N. Y.; Col. R. M. Hagaman, of Montana, and Hon. J. H. Ramsay, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commander Shirk, U. S. N., is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Alfred Ely, of Rochester, is at the Coleman House. Hon. William L. Slade, of Massachusetts, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

List of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. JAS. W. TUCKER & Co., Nos. 3 and 5, Rue-Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 25, 1869: Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Dewey, San Francisco; James Wilcox, New-York; F. H. Daniels, Brooklyn; Rev. F. Babbitt, Nyack, N. Y.; James R. Smith, New-York; Miss Campbell, Dresden; Mrs. M. E. Brantingham, Master F. E. Brantingham; Miss E. K. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.; Arthur C. Walworth, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Philo Parsons, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Roberta E. Johns, Cleveland, O.; Judge John E. Sundstron, New-Orleans; Miss H. M. Gibbs, New-York; Rhinaldo M. Waters and family, New-York; J. Q. A. Warren, Boston; T. H. Bartlett, Rome; Isaac E. Baine Kinderhook, New-York; Mrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Paul F. C. Tucker, New-York; George D. Strong, Cincinnati, O.; J. W. Judson; Charles E. Heuberer, New-York; Geo. C. Wilson, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Jas. C. Wilson, Miss Eliza K. Wilson, William K. Wilson, Miss Louise K. Kumbel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. W. Shippen, Meadville, Penn.; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Eno, Miss N. Eno, W. P. Eno; Jacob Resor and son, Frank Resor, Cincinnati; Horace Bonham, York, Penn.; Charles B. Wood, New-York; Charles Frederick Wood; Alpheus Hardy and family, Boston.

Westchester Items.

Mr. JAMES M. MILLER will sell on Monday, at noon, forty-eight parcels of land, comprising about one hundred and eighty-one lots, the estate of LEWIS G. MORRIS. The property is on the line of Central-avenue; has direct communication with the railroads; is clear from trees, rocks, &c., and is in good condition for building purposes. It will, undoubtedly, sell well.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Recent Fire in New-Haven.

HERRING'S SAFE AGAIN THE CHAMPION!!

[Copy.]

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6, 1869.

John B. Russell, Agent, Hartford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: The Herring Patent Safe, belonging to me, which was in the destructive fire in this city on the morning of the 2d inst., was got out from the ruins this afternoon—four days since the fire—and had to be cut open to get at the contents, which were found to be in a perfect state of preservation. The safe was in the hottest part of the fire, and shows for itself the fiery ordeal it has passed through, and is the only thing left of my establishment.

I am very much pleased with the result. It has proved itself perfectly fire-proof, and too much praise cannot be awarded to a safe which stood the test so well. As soon as I get my business started again I shall want another of the same kind.

Respectfully yours, GEORGE HIBBARD.

More than THIRTY THOUSAND HERRING SAFES have been sold and are now in use; and over SIX HUNDRED have been tested in accidental fires. Awarded the PRIZE MEDALS at WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK, and the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS! at the recent International contest.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.
—[*Advertisement.*

MISSISQUOI SPRING WATER.—The only known remedy for Cancer and all diseases of the Kidneys. For sale by druggists. Depot, 535 Broadway, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

Removed.

M. J. PAILLARD & CO. have removed from their old stand, No. 21 Maiden-lane, to the splendid new store No. 680 Broadway, where they offer for inspection and sale a magnificent stock of MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY GOODS AND FINE WATCHES.

The Hydraulic Clothes Washer

Will do your washing thoroughly, WITHOUT BOILING OR RUBBING.

W. H. HICKS, General Agent, No. 687 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DOTY—PADELFORD.—At Yorkville, on Tuesday, March 9, by Rev. Stephen D. Brown, WILLIAM V. DOTY to NANCY D. PADELFORD, both of this City.

☞ Philadelphia and Massachusetts papers please copy.

PABON—OLDNER.—On Wednesday, March 10, at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., by Rev. A. Lafont, LOUIS P. PABON, of Bordeaux, France, to HIBERNIA TERESA MAGDALIN MARY, second daughter of John G. Oldner, Esq., of Virginia.

☞ Richmond and Petersburg, Va., papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLISON.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Wednesday evening, March 10, ARCHIBALD, son of James and Jane K. Allison, aged 16 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Ewen and Ainslie sts., on Sunday afternoon, March 14, at 2½ o'clock.

BOYCE.—On Friday, March 12, MARY Y., widow of Wm. L. Boyce, and daughter of the late John Ludlam, aged 61 years.

Funeral will take place at the house of Mr. Elbert Ludlam, Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, March 15, at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

☞ Glen Cove, L. I., papers please copy.

CHILD.—On Tuesday morning, March 9, at his residence on Staten Island, Hon. THOMAS CHILD, in the 51st year of his age.

The relatives, friends and members of Naval Lodge are invited to attend the funeral from the Episcopal Church, Factoryville, S. I., on Monday morning at 7½ o'clock.

DICKINSON.—On Saturday, March 13, 1869, after a short illness, ELLEN HOOD, wife of Charles P. Dickinson, and daughter of John M. Hood, Esq., of this City.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

FERRIS.—At New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, on Friday, March 12, Rev. IRA FERRIS, of the New-York Conference, aged 65 years.

The funeral services will take place at 1 P. M. on Monday, March 15, at New-Hamburg. The 9 A. M. train from 30th-st. will be in time.

FIELD.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning, March 13, GEORGIANA, daughter of Peter E. and Margaret Emma Field, aged 7 years and 6 months.

Funeral at the house, No. 105 86th-st., this day, (Sunday,) at 1½ o'clock.

FROST.—At Flushing, L. I., on Seventh day morning, 3d month, 13th, MARY, wife of Isaac Frost, formerly of New-York, in the 79th year of her age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Friends' Meeting-house, Flushing, on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock M.

JENKINS.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, March 12, after a brief illness, THOMAS H. JENKINS, in the 54th year of his age, formerly of Maryland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 15th inst., from his late residence, at 11½ o'clock.

LEVERICH.—On Friday morning, March 12, ADA G., youngest daughter of Augustus A. and Phebe E. Leverich, aged 5 months.

Funeral on Sunday, March 14, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, corner of Magnolia-st. and Bushwick-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

LISCOMB.—In the City of New-Orleans, on Friday, Feb. 20, HARRISON P. LISCOMB, of this City, aged 55 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 210 West 15th-st., on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

OUGHTON.—On Thursday, March 11, of consumption, after a brief illness, WALTER J. OUGHTON, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and members of City Lodge No. 408, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre, 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts., this (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The members of City Lodge, No. 408, are hereby summoned to meet at their rooms, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, WALTER J. OUGHTON, at 12 M. Sunday, 14th inst. By order of the M.

JAMES TULLY, Secretary.

SALTUS.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, March 12, of scarlet fever, EDITH DUDLEY, youngest daughter of Nicholas and Minnie S. Saltus, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at 2 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, at the residence of her parents, No. 91 Montague-st.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1869.

The members of the New-York State Society of the Cincinnati are requested to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, ABRAHAM A. LEGGETT, on Sunday, the 14th inst., at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 224 East 10th-st. The members are requested to wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. By order.

HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STAMMERING CURED.

Professor ASA JOHNSON & CO. cures stammering, lisping, talking thick and all other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH, without medicine or surgery. The patient is simply shown what speech is, what stammering is, what produces it, and what will prevent it. They will give $500 to any person who will obey instructions and still continue to stammer. Persons cured who seem to be naturally deficient in the organs of speech, and who fail in perfect articulation. Those who have a harsh voice can be taught how to give it a soft, sweet, musical tone. Foreigners taught to speak English as perfectly as a native. The afflicted are assured that SCIENCE ALONE REACHES THE DIFFICULTY.

In a large experience not one incurable case has been found.

References given to responsible parties who have been cured in New-York, Brooklyn and other cities. Communications answered. Parties visited at their residence if desired. Call or address Professor ASA JOHNSON & CO., No. 58 Bowery, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER

THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY

will take place at noon on MONDAY at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as only

ONE DAY MORE

remains before the sale.

The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS. Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

SUFFERERS—DR. KIMBELL, CHIROPODist, No 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st., cures Bunions on the joints, Corns, and the worst cases of Ingrowing Nails, without pain.

FOR SALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office.

MILLINERY.—C. M. OLNEY, NO. 30 EAST 14th-st., has received her first importations of Spring Styles in Dress and Round Hats.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS, watches, jewelry, silver, silks, shawls, furniture, &c. O. G. JUDD, No. 609 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVelers.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

General BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island, Rev. Dr. PULLMAN, of Peoria, Ill., Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS and Rev. Dr. H. D. NORTHROP, of New-York, will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Apollo Hall, corner of 28th-st. and Broadway, SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Public invited.

ARE PEDOBAPTISTS CONSISTENT Protestants?—Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach in the church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., showing that *infant baptism is a direct violation of religious liberty and the rights of conscience.* Seats free to all. He will also preach at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

MADISON-SQUARE.—AN ADDRESS ON *China, and its Claims on Christians of New-York,* will be delivered in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. W. A. P. MARTIN, D. D., for many years a Missionary in China, and now Professor in the new Imperial College at Peking.

THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF meetings in behalf of the work of the City Committee of the American Church Missionary Society will be held in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ P. M. Addresses may be expected from Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., and Rev. B. B. LEACOCK.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN AT Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st., in 81st-st., near Broadway, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., SUNDAY at 3½ P. M. Services conducted in Broome-st. by J. M. HUNTER; in 81st-st. by Dr. N. J. CHODSAY, and in 3d-av. by G. H. HANSELL. Seats free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent mission at the Five Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M.; preaching at 10½ A. M., and "The Praying Band" at 7 P. M. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D. Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector. Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats on application to the Sexton.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—The Pastor, Rev. WM. J. LOOMIS, will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½, a special sermon to the unconverted; after which the Ordinance of Baptism will be administered.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector,) Murray Hill, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 14th inst., at 3½ o'clock. Strangers are invited and will be furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th-st.—Rev. Dr. FLAGG will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. A lecture will be delivered by Dr. FLAGG on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 11 A. M. during Lent.

DR. H. P. FAIRFIELD, A DISTINguished trance speaker, will address the Society of Spiritualists and others, at the Everett Rooms, SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Free Conference at 3 in the side room. Sociable FRIDAY EVENING next.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine sts., at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Also preaching at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching SUNDAY, March 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. S. K. LOTHROP, of Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will begin a course of six lectures, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock. Subject of the first lecture—*The Church, Its Offices, Use and Authority.* The public are invited.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 14th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY MORNING, 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. Sermon by Rev. A. GORY.

HAS THE DAY COME?—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Time and Manner of the Judgment.* Dan., viii., 13, 14.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., Presbyterian Church.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR—Sixth Universalist—35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor, MORNING, 10½ o'clock; EVENING, 7½ o'clock; Sunday School 3 P. M. Strangers invited.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, YORKVILLE, —84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND.—Free Episcopal services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

REV. JOHN BRASH, OF BOSTON, will preach SUNDAY in the Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M., and in the United Presbyterian Church, Charles-st., (Rev. H. H. BLAIR'S,) at 3 P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. H. H. COLE at 10½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M., for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. J. CORNEILLE, at 7½ P. M.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. Funeral sermon of the late Deacon Jessie Weeks in the morning.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner of Market and Henry sts. Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE D. MATHEWS. Prayer Meeting at 7½; Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2 o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, will preach in the Memorial Church of Bishop WAINWRIGHT, corner West 11th-st. and Waverley-place, SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, minister in charge; services—10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M.; Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR will preach at 7½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER OF Henry and Scammel sts. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches in the morning, and Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET in the evening. Subject in the evening—*The Duty of Watchfulness.*

REV. DAVID M. MACLISE, D. D., will preach in the Alexander Presbyterian Church, 7th-av. and 18th-st., on SABBATH, March 14, 1869, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 7½ o'clock in the evening. All are invited.

REV. DR. SHEDD PREACHES IN the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, West 22d-st., SUNDAY, March 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Dr. ALEXANDER at 7½ o'clock P. M.

ST. PETER'S, WEST 20TH-ST.—THE Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH, will preach THIS EVENING. Subject—*The Unity of the Church showing the position and duty of the Christian sects.* Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

AUTHORITY OF SWEDENBORG—*The Grounds for Receiving it.*—A lecture by T. HITCHCOCK, at Washington Hall, Broadway, corner 4th-st., Williamsburg, SUNDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.

BIBLE, THE WORD OF GOD—A LECture by ALBERT SMITH, at Temperance Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 14, at 7½ o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach in the MORNING.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTErian Church.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY, by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening—*Secularism of our Times.*

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH—HUDSON-ST., OPposite Grove.—Rev. Dr. VAN KLEECK will preach the ninth sermon in course SUNDAY EVENING, March 14. Services commence 7½ o'clock.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING the second sermon in the series. Subject—*Cain.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P.M.

BETHANY CHAPEL, CORNER OF 81ST-st. and 11th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock, by Dr. CHADSEY and W. K. MOORE, Esq. Sabbath School and Bible class at 10½ A. M. and 2 P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening—*The Wonders of Life.*

ADVENT MEETING.—ELDER C. H. SWEET will preach at the church No. 138 West 24th-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and at corner Grand and Allen sts. in the AFTERNOON.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-York Association of Sunday School Teachers, MONDAY EVENING, March 15, 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., BEtween 7th and 8th avs. Preaching MORNING and EVENING by the pastor, Rev. C. D. FOSS. Strangers accommodated with seats. Galleries always free.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN) House of Worship, 35th-st., near 4th-av. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Services, 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 13, 1869.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..	116¼	25 Fourth Nat. Bk..	101⅛
22,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62,		131 do.	101
s3	120	30 Penn. Coal	215
20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..	115¼	400 West. Un. Tel.	38¼
49,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,	117¼	900 do.	38⅜
12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		200 do. b30	38⅜
New	113¾	100 Quicksilver	24¾
157,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113¼	100 Mariposa Pf.	33¾
80,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅜	200 Pacific Mail	99⅞
5,000 do. b3	105¾	14 do.	100
370,000 U.S. 6s Cur.	102	350 Wells-Fargo Ex.	32
1,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	57½	100 Amer. Mer. U. Ex	42
6,000 Mo. St. 6s	88⅛	5 do.	41
1,000 Cal. 7s	125	100 N. Y. Cen.	160⅜
5,000 N. C. State 6s	63⅛	100 Mich. So. s30	97⅛
5,000 do.	63⅛	10 Mich. Central	118⅛
5,000 do. bet. call	63⅛	300 Clev. & Pitts.	89¼
30,000 N. Car. 6s, new	59	150 Chic. & N. W.	82
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n..	65⅛	600 Chi. & R. I. R.	128⅜
3,000 Erie 3d M.	89⅞	100 do.	128¼
2,000 Chi. & N. W.,		140 Mil. & S. P.	66⅝
con. cov. bds.	94	120 do.	66½
2,000 C. & R. I. & P.		100 do...bet. call	67
R. R. 7s	94⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	78⅛
3,000 M. & St. P. 8s,		100 Del., L. & W.	116
1st M.	103	100 T., W. & W.	67¼
1,000 Mor. & Es. 2d M.	90	100 P., Ft. W. & C.	119
500 do.	90⅛	100 do. 2d call	118⅛
1,000 Mor. & Es. con.		100 Chi. & Al.	150
bds.	87	200 do.	150⅛
3,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	101¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.	115
9,000 St. L. & Iron M.		50 H. & St. J. Pf.	112⅛
1st M.	85	50 Dub. & S. C.	112
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	86¼	50 do. 2d call	111
3,000 do.	86⅝	25 do.	109⅛
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	110	100 Ohio & Miss. b30	33⅛

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	116⅝	56,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67..	113¼
100,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	117¼	40,000 do. b3	113¼
24,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	104⅝
new	113¼	30,000 U. S. 6s Cur.	102⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000 N. Car. 6s..ex-c	64	100 Chic. & Alton..s60	149
10,000 N. C. St. 6s..nw	59¼	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	78⅝
100 Cumberland Coal	37⅛	100 Fort Wayne....c	118¾
100 Adams Express..c	60⅛	300 Ohio & Miss.	33⅛
100 Quicksilver... b10	24¾	200 Clev. & Pitts.	89¼
100 Mariposa Min. b15	15⅞	500 do. c	89⅛
100 do.	15¾	200 do. b3	89¼
300 Mar. Pf. b30	34	200 Mich. So. & N. I..	97⅛
100 do. b10	33⅞	500 do.	97⅝
100 do.	33⅞	200 do. b5	97¾
100 do. s30	33⅝	1100 do.	97⅛
300 West U. T.	38¼	200 do. c	97¼
100 do. c	38¼	400 do.	97½
100 do. b10	38⅝	100 do. b5	97⅝
200 do. b3	38⅜	200 do. b3	97⅞
500 New-York Cen.	160	100 do. s10	97¾
400 do. c	160	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	128⅛
200 do. b5	160⅛	200 Cleve & Tol.	105⅞
600 do.	160⅛	500 Chic. & N. W.	82
200 Reading c	91⅛	300 do. b3	82
100 Mil. & St. P.	66⅛	200 do. c	81⅞
100 do. b10	66¾	200 do. b5	82
200 do.	66⅞	400 do.	81⅞
100 do. b15	67	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	91⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. St. 6s.n..	65⅛	300 Mil. & S. P.	67¾
10,000 do.	65⅝	600 do.	68
20,000 do.	65	200 do.	68¼
5,000 N. C. S. 6s. n.	59	100 do. b10	68⅜
600 Wells Fargo Ex..	32½	1100 do.	68⅛
100 do. s10	32⅛	200 do.	61⅜
100 Adams Express..	60¾	100 do. c	68¼
100 do. b10	61	200 do. b3	68⅛
200 do.	61	200 do. c	68⅛
100 Am. Mer. Ex.	42	100 do. s60	68⅛
100 Cum. Coal	37¼	400 do. b10	68¾
100 Mer. Un. Ex.	16¾	200 do.	68⅝
100 Quick. Min. Co.	24⅛	500 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79
200 Mariposa Min.	15⅝	300 do.	79¼
100 Mariposa Pref.	33¾	100 Fort Wayne....c	119
500 Pacific Mail b3	99¾	900 M. S. & N. I.	97¾
100 do. s10	99⅝	300 do. b3	97¾
100 do. b5	99¾	1500 Clev. & Pitts.	89¼
400 West U. T.	38½	400 do. b10	89⅜
100 do. b4	38½	400 Clev. & Tol.	106
100 do. c	38⅛	100 do.	106¼
100 do. b10	38⅝	200 do.	106⅛
400 N. Y. Cen.	160½	200 Lake Shore	106⅛
300 do.	160⅝	500 C., R. I. & Pac.	128¼
200 do. b5	160⅜	300 Chic. & N. W.	81⅞
900 do.	160⅜	200 do.	82
200 do. c	160⅝	900 do.	82⅛
200 do. s10	160⅝	100 do. b5	82
300 do. b3	160¾	200 do. c	82⅛
100 Hudson	140	800 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91⅛
1200 Reading	91⅛	100 do. b10	91⅝
100 Chi. & Alt.	152	200 do. b3	91⅛
1800 Ohio & Miss.	33⅞	300 do. c	91⅜
200 do. b15	33⅞	100 T., W. & W.	67⅞
300 do. b3	33⅜	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	66⅞
300 do. s3	33⅛		

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100 Mariposa Min.	15½	3300 Erie	36⅞
100 Merch. Un. Ex.	16¾	1300 do.	37
100 West. U. Tel.	38⅛	200 do.	36¾
100 do.	38⅛	300 do. c	36⅞
100 N. Y. Cent'l.	160	400 Reading	91⅜
200 do.	159⅞	300 Mich. Southern	97⅝
200 Clev. & Pitts.	89⅛	200 do.	97¾
200 Ohio & Miss.	33⅝		

SATURDAY, March 13—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 131⅛@131¼ per cent., as on Friday. Such slight fluctuations have seldom been known for two whole days in succession. The steadiness of the market gave a little more tone, near the close of the day, to the Foreign Exchanges, which left off 108¾@109 ⅌ cent, 60 days on London, and 109⅛@109⅜ ⅌ cent, short sight. Saturday is not what is termed a regular packet day, and the demand for Bills in the afternoon was of a somewhat speculative character. The Treasury office received for the week for Gold Customs $2,741,276, and paid out on Gold interest $507,185. The Banks lose on their Gold Deposits, for the week, $2,127,963. They gain in Greenbacks $494,256; leaving their general line of deposits $2,119,979 less than last Monday. There is a slight decrease of $420,188 in Loans and Discounts. Money to the Brokers closed at 7 ⅌ cent. on call, and 7 to 9 per cent. on Merchant paper of short date—the market steady.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were a fraction less buoyant than on Friday, though the general spirit of the dealings was firm, as against some disposition on the part of a few of the operators to sell against a further advance in prices. The State Bonds, with the exception of new Tennessees, were steady. The Railways were decidedly more active than on Friday. The largest business was in New-York Central and in the Common Stock of the St. Paul Road. The latter advanced 2 ⅌ cent. Michigan Southern was also strong near the close of the day, and the Northwests steady. On the Miscellaneous Shares there was a further advance in Western Union Telegraph, while Pacific Mail and Mariposa were held steady. No late Boards were held at the Stock Exchange. In the Long Room and on Broad-street the following quotations, as compared with Friday night, were made about 5 o'clock P. M.:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105½	105⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	120⅛	119¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113¼	113½
American Gold Coin	131¼	131¼
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅞	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65¾	65¼
Virginia Bonds, old	57	57¼
Missouri Bonds	88¾	88½
North Carolina Bonds, old	64	63¾
New-York Central	159⅝	160¾
Reading Railway	91⅜	91⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅜	128¼
Northwest Common	82	81⅞
Northwest Preferred	91⅜	91¼
Michigan Southern	97½	97¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	118½	119
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89⅛	89¼
Pacific Mail Company	99⅝	99⅝
St. Paul Preferred	78¼	79⅛
St. Paul Common	67½	68
Toledo and Wabash	66⅛	67¼
Cleveland and Toledo	105¾	106⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	33½	33
Mariposa Preferred	33⅞	33⅞

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	113¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	116⅝	5-20 coup., 1868	113¼
5-20 reg., 1862	114	5 ⅌ cent., reg., 1871	121
5-20 coup., 1862	119¾	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1871	121
5-20 reg., 1864	114	5 ⅌ cent. reg., 1874	113¼
5-20 coup., 1864	115½	5 ⅌ cent. coup., 1874	117
5-20 coup., 1865	117⅛	10-40 reg	104¼
5-20 coup. '65, n. is.	113¾	10-40 coup	105⅜
5-20 reg., 1867	113	6s Currency	102⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108¼	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. new b'ds	65¼
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, '70	101½	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	57
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	103	Virginia 6s, new bds	60½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	102	Georgia 6s	80
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	102	Georgia 7s, new bds	92
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	102	North Carolina 6s	63¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	102	North Car. 6s. n. bds.	59½
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100½	Missouri 6s	88⅜
Ill. Canal bds, reg., '60	100½	Mis'ri 6s, H. & S. Jo Iss.	89
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '60	100½	Louisiana 6s	71¼
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '62	100½	Louisiana 6s. levee bds.	68
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '65	100½	Louisiana 8s. levee bds.	86
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '77	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ⅌ c. coupons, '79	100½	Rhode Island 6s	100¼
Ill. War Loan	100½	Alabama 5s	66½
Indiana 5 ⅌ c. War L.	97	Alabama 8s	97
Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ex cou.	66¼		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Metropolitan	141
Manhattan	145	People's	140
Merchants'	125½	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	130	Corn Exchange	130
Union	127½	Continental	99
America	145	St. Nicholas	115
Phœnix	106	Commonwealth	112½
Mechanics & Tradrs'	125	Atlantic	103
Seventh Ward	112	Imp. and Traders'	129
State of New-York	110	Park	155½
Commerce	122	Manuf's and Merch's	102
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	120	Central National	109¾
American Exchange	118	First National	215
Bank of the Republic	117	Fourth National	101
Bank of N. America	110	Ninth National	109¾
Hanover	109	Oriental	149¾
Irving	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	99¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	90¼	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	98
N. Y. C. 7s, 1865-'76	100	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	89	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98¼
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89⅛
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	86	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	92
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
Harlem 1st M.	101	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	117	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton inc.	92½
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	93⅛
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	97⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	102
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 7 3-10	90⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	82	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d. M inc	78¼	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	85
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90⅛	Mil. & St. P. I & M. d.	85
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	94	C. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	86
Han. & St. Jo. Land G.	106	Mar. Trustee Cer.	67
Han. & St. J. Con.	110	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	94
Tol. & W. 1st. M. ext.	90	Western Union bonds	85¼
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	77⅛	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	83⅛
Tol., W. W. c.c. S'k. F.	81	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	82
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68.	105	Cleve. P. & Ash. n. b.	92½
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M	86⅛
Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M.	70	Iron Mountain bonds.	85
Chi. R. I. & P.	94⅛		

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending March 13:

March 9—Schooner *Alfred Richards*, Para—American gold	$963
March 9—Steamship *Cleopatra*, Havana—Spanish gold	48,000
March 9—Steamship *Holsatia*, London—Mexican silver	14,100
March 9—Steamship *Holsatia*, Paris—Silver bars	24,818
March 10—Brig *Alpha*, St. Johns, P. R.—Spanish doubloons	7,405
March 10—Schooner *Iris*, Laguayra—American gold	10,000
March 11—Steamship *Alaska*, Aspinwall—American silver	4,037
March 11—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	52,868
March 11—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana—Spanish dollars	5,000
March 11—Steamship *Eagle*, Havana—American silver	300
March 11—Steamship *Australasian*, Liverpool—Mexican dollars	10,700
March 13—Steamship *De Soto*, Havana—Spanish doubloons	124,037
Total	$304,228

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in March:

1869	$101,500
1868	59,387
Increase	$42,113

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in March:

1869	$71,451
1868	53,543
Increase	$17,908

The Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending March 12, 1869, were $3,985,001.

The Mississippi and Lake Superior Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having taken up my Winter quarters in this quiet little town, I set about keeping my long-ago-made promise of occasional correspondence with you. This town of Duluth (for I shall insist in writing the name in this common-sense way, though many here will write it "Du Luth") was named after one of the Jesuit fathers, the first known explorers of this region. It is situate upon the northeast side of the Bay of Superior, and at the head of Lake Superior—the extreme point of lake navigation on this continent. Although scarcely heard of outside of the precinc's of its own State, it is destined so soon to command the attention of capitalists, speculators and business men that I propose to give you a full description of it and its surroundings. It is situate on Minnesota Point, the point of land that makes the Bay of Superior, and extending along the shore of Lake Superior runs back upon the range of hills which form the northwest shore of the lake—upon which are very desirable locations for dwelling sites, while the level ground and extensive bay front upon Minnesota Point, some five miles in length, will furnish commercial facilities for warehouses, elevators and manufactories of such favorable character that it would seem as if nature had created it for the express destiny which now awaits it.

The first settlement in this vicinity was made at the extreme end of Minnesota Point, where a storehouse and Indian trading post was established in the Spring of 1854. In the Spring of 1855, the first house was built in this place, and the town of Duluth was surveyed into lots. During the excitement which prevailed here during the years 1855 and 1856, produced merely by the projecting upon paper railroad connections from this point and vicinity to St. Paul, this town boasted a population of some 300 inhabitants, which it has never exceeded, but which, from the disappointment and delays in regard to building the rail road, has dwindled down to about 200. A few of the first settlers have held on, and undergone cheerfully the privations incident to a frontier life, and they are about to have their reward.

Last Summer an able financier—a man of energy and foresight, visited this country, saw the advantages of the situation, and the immense advantages of a railroad connecting the Mississippi, (the Father of Waters,) with Lake Superior, (the Father of the Lakes,) and, undertook the financial part of making it a success. To the visit of Messrs. JAY COOKE, WM. G. MOOREHEAD, and EDGAR THOMPSON, of Philadelphia, the people are indebted for the success of this proposed enterprise. The Mississippi and Lake Superior Railroad, connecting St. Paul on the Mississippi River, with Duluth, the head of Lake Superior, is now a fixed fact. Thirty miles of it are finished. Ties are cut, and the grading of forty miles more is under way, and by the first of January next the shrill whistle of the iron horse will be heard on the shores of Lake Superior, scattering thereon the smoke and soot of civilization. The idea that is general, that this section will never support an agricultural population, I am satisfied from my own observations during the past season is a mistake. No better wheat, potatoes, turnips, oats, rye, hops, grass, can be grown in the world than I have seen growing here. The Railroad Company have a land grant of 1,600,000 acres of land, heavily timbered, that will when the timber is cut off make valuable lands for farming or grazing purposes. During the past season the State of Minnesota has cut a wagon road north from this point to Vermillion Lake, the survey of which enabled the parties making it to get a correct description of the country through which it passes. From Duluth to Cloquet River, the largest tributary to the St. Louis, distance nineteen miles, is a high and rolling country, well watered and heavily timbered with sugar-tree, birch and oak, interspersed with beautiful groves of heavy pines. The soil is sandy loam, well adapted for wheat and other small grain. The Cloquet River, where the road crosses it, is eighty yards wide, and of depth sufficient to afford facilities for lumbering. From Cloquet River to White Face River, a distance of twenty miles, the lands change and are less valuable, except for the large groves of heavy pines, which, however, an extensive fire has injured materially. Near Whiteface River are some of the finest pine lands in Minnesota. For the next thirteen miles the country is rolling, less heavily timbered, and more sand in the soil, with many fine natural meadows, yielding excellent grass—an item of great importance to travelers on the road. At this point the road crosses the St. Louis River, 150 miles by its meanderings above Duluth. In some eight miles, the road crosses the Embarrass River and commences the ascent of the foot hills of the Massaba Mountains, and passes along the side of a chain of seven beautiful lakes, which nestle at its foot. This mountain range forms the dividing line between the waters of Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of the St. Lawrence. The spire of this mountain rises one thousand feet above the lakes. In a few miles travel the road enters the Valley of Vermillion River, and five miles travel on a sandy open plain brings us to that river, about twenty yards wide and running N.E. Continuing on through the same character of country, with more uneven surface, some ten miles, we reach Vermillion Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, some thirty miles long and ten miles wide. During the last five miles of our journey the geological features of the country have materially changed—gradually from granite and gneiss to mica slate, silico argillaceous slates to talcose slate, traversed by heavy veins of quartz, bearing east and west with nearly a vertical dip, many of them heavily charged with iron pyrites, with traces of copper and lead sulphids. The waters of the lake are largely charged with vegetable matter. The lake is interspersed with numerous islands and long capes, forming a labyrinth unsafe for any voyager to undertake to navigate without a guide. But little soil covers the rocks. Heavy fires in dry seasons have burnt off all the moss, leaving the white quartz veins, in parallel lines, exposed to view, rendering the exploration of the mineral resources of the country very easy.

By this time you or your readers will begin to ask why I have been taking you over this long journey to Vermillion Lake. I will tell you. In the year 1865 Professor HENRY EAMES, State Geologist of Minnesota, called attention to this section by a statement that he had discovered heavy quartz veins bearing gold in paying quantities. Many specimens were forwarded by him through Governor MILLER to the Philadelphia mint and there assayed, giving an average yield of $30 per ton, gold and silver. During the season following some 200 men visited this district, packing their provisions part of the way on their backs, and securing claims and specimens, which were assayed with varying results—the quartz varying in richness from $20 to $200 per ton. No gulch diggings were found, nothing could be done without machinery. No machinery could be transported without a road; no provision was made for this until last year, when the road was built, finished in December, and already three stamp-mills and other machinery have passed over it. Mining supplies, provisions, &c., have been carried to the district, and in a few months the richness of the Vermillion gold fields will be practically tested, and, if with favorable results, an immense immigration will flow into this district. No practical man can look upon the various elements that are simultaneously at work to develop this heretofore uninhabitable part of our continent except with wonder. The rail to St. Paul will give cheap provisions, so essential to the development of any mining and lumbering region. It will give a market for our surplus lumber which has heretofore been shipped 1,000 miles to Chicago, thence by rail to Omaha and towns along the Pacific Railroad—taking it as it comes from the saw from the actual producers and shipping it to the same points with less distance of railroad carriage than from Chicago, and saving 1,000 miles' lake transportation, the profits of the Chicago dealer, or commission merchant, and three times handling, always such an expensive part of the cost of lumber. There are people here who believe that with all these numerous advantages combining to develop this country, that Duluth will rapidly grow from a town to a city. I am going in a few days over the line of the railroad to St. Paul, and will write you from along the route and from there. P.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 22, 1869.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

BOND ROBBERS.

An Interesting Account of their Operations and Dissensions—Testimony of One of their Number.

The Elmira *Gazette* gives a report of the trial of DAN NOBLE in that city, charged with participation in the Royal Insurance bond robbery, from which we quote the subjoined testimony of JAMES GRIFFIN, a "pall" of NOBLE:

Was born in Ireland; came here when about 3 years old; am now 33 years of age; in September, 1866, I resided in New-York; was married in August, 1866, at Milford, Mass.; that was my place of residence; went to New-York two weeks after my marriage, and went to Noble's house in two weeks after my arrival in New-York; before that I roomed at the St. Charles Hotel; I made Noble's acquaintance six or eight months previous to this; his house was No. 119 Mercer-street; I had been stopping at his house six or eight weeks previous to Dec. 10; I was told by Tierny I had better get a room in Dan's house; I found there Mr. Noble's family; Tierny was stopping there, and a man named Brown; Dennis Cramer came there sometimes; Tierny stopped next door with a man named Allen; my business was gambling, and making a dollar the best way I could; I was at the office of the Royal Insurance Company, about three weeks previous to the robbery, with Tierny and Noble; we went in the street together often to steal what we could; we made no discovery of the box at the time; we went in squads of two or three, because it was safer; my wife came to New-York about four weeks previous to the robbery; she had never been to New-York, and I sent for her to come and spend a week; on the morning of Dec. 10 we started at nine; sent for Knapp, and we went down on Wall-street; Knapp and I on one side and Noble on the other; we spoke about the box going in the office; we went in and Noble staid outside; I told Knapp what to do, and soon found the box was within the vault; Knapp talked with agents and I went in and took the box, took off my coat, put it over it, and carried it to the end of the hall and gave it to Noble; Noble first discovered the box, and communicated it to Knapp and I, (witness described the position of McDonald and the vault;) Knapp talked, and I did the work; I opened the door, and I got a view of the vault; Noble said, as I went, be careful or you can't get it, and when I came out he said he didn't see how I did get it; I joined them out doors, and Knapp came running and said the "cops" were on us, meaning the Police. Let me take the box, said I, for it's better for me to be arrested than you, for you can help me; I took the box, and we got into the cars near the Astor House; went to Noble's house and Tierny's room; Noble, Knapp and I counted and found about $230,000 in bonds; we sorted the papers out, sealed up the papers and sent them away; we got to the house and sorted the papers; got down about 12 o'clock A. M.; I then went out on the street; Tierny came about 7 o'clock P. M.; we then took the box; it was brought in and the bonds sorted and appraised; some we could handle readily and some not—the registered ones; we next had a conversation about my going away; I wanted to remain in New-York; Tierny wanted me to go to Canada; we argued it in the house; Knapp had gone, and I finally consented to go; joined Knapp the next morning at three o'clock at Poughkeepsie, and we went to Montreal; had known Knapp the same time I had Noble; he was a thief by profession, like the rest of us; Tierny sold some of the bonds that evening; $5,000 of them at seventy per cent.; divided between him, Noble and myself; I started for Canada; was telegraphed to that Captains Jourdan and Young were coming to arrest me; it was supposed to come from Tierny; we were arrested and locked up, and they couldn't hold us under the Extradition Treaty, and discharged us on civil process before we left the Court-room; McDonald identified us; I first disclosed my own and Knapp's guilt soon after we went to Canada; Tierny came and said it looked favorable, but they have arrested Noble, and mean to "send him," unless the "stuff" is given up; they can't convict him on this charge, but have one on which they can; I said if they are going to send him, and the bonds will serve him, we will give them up; Tierny said that must not be done; he said McDonold would be liberal; I said if he will give $75,000 or $100,000 I think we better settle, but he thought not; Tierny stayed some days; I sent my wife several times to effect a settlement; Tierny came three times; I told him it was all folderol for Noble to be buying trotting horses, &c., and not try to settle, keeping me in Canada; I thought that Noble should come and see me, and attend to me, and I was angry, and so long as I thought he was doing right I could stand it, but he didn't deal fair by me, so I telegraphed and then sent my wife; she came to New-York; Tierny went to McDonald and arranged to give him $75,000 if he would have us discharged; he then came to Montreal, and had us discharged; Knapp nor I took no bonds to Montreal, and none of them were ever taken there; the matter was discussed before we went, and it was arranged for Tierny to control them and dispose of them; I charged him, when he came to Montreal, of unfair dealing, and he said Noble had them and he could not control them; after I was discharged I came with Tierny to Elmira and stopped at the Hathaway House; I had supposed Noble was in New-York, but Tierny said he was in Elmira; prior to the larceny, Noble had no money to my knowledge; I pawned a pin one morning for him, a few days previous to the robbery, somewhere on Prince-street; the man keeps there yet, I think; Tierny leased the house on Mercer-street that Noble occupied; there was a bar in the house, but it was not open at the time of the larceny; Noble had no means of livelihood visible to the public; he had no barkeeper, but had one formerly, and the man still stopped there; his name was Brown.

Witness detailed conversation with Noble.

I staid at Binghamton three weeks; got $500 of Dan on this visit; came from Binghamton up here some few times; on my second visit here Knapp and Tierny didn't come; I asked Noble why the thing wasn't fixed; he said the "stuff" was here, but Tierny wasn't; we had a quarrel in front of the Rathburn House; I expected trouble, and got a team and drove to Dan's house, and he talked fair to me; I was informed that the insurance company would give $40,000, and I said take it; we separated good friends; then Noble and Tierny said they would not give but $20,000, and I said d—n 'em, we won't take it; Noble and I had another quarrel; he finally gave me $35,000; not as much into $10,000 as I ought to have had; they had agreed several times to "put the stuff about," by which I mean dividing it; this occurred in the last of May or the first of June; when we finally divided it, Dan and his colored man drove away and Tierny came with the bonds; gave me $25,000; I said who the h—l wants this; my part is $55,000; this was down back of Niblo's house, across a little bridge on Niblo's ground, I think; when Tierny brought the bonds I said I wanted Dan there, and he said it was no use; but I insisted and Dan came; I threw my bonds on the grass; Dan said he had been beat out of part of the "stuff," and satisfied me that he had; he said that was all he could give; when Dan came I asked what he meant by only giving me $25,000; he said that was all he had, and he had left only $7,000; I wanted him to explain what he had done with it, but he couldn't; I said if he had fooled it away on faro I would not care, for I might have done the same myself; he said he had been beat out of it all but the $7,000—that he had paid for a house; he satisfied me that it was so, and I told him I would give him some of mine, but he wouldn't take it; Baker lived in Buffalo; I was paying his board at a hotel; he made two trips to Elmira here for me; on the same business each time; both times in regard to selling the bonds, and to see Noble about it; no one else but my wife was sent by me to see Noble, and say that I understood he had plenty of money, and I wanted him to come and see me and make it right; I got Baker to write, and dictated a letter to him myself; after Baker went I sent an officer to see if he was in company with Noble; found he was, and made up my mind that I was being beat, and concluded to inform the Company all about it, and sent a dispatch to them if they would come to St. Catharines, I would tell them all about it.

The Central Park.

For weeks past we have been tantalized with glimpses of Spring weather, alternating with snow and rain storms and bitter northwest winds. Yesterday was one of these Spring-like days, when the sky seemed rejoicing in its own brightness, and the earth gladdened by the light and glory shed upon it. Yet, the merry March wind which whistled through the leafless trees told us plainly enough that Spring had not come yet.

A week ago the Central Park was clad in its Winter robe of spotless white. Yesterday this had disappeared, and the paths and lawns were once more visible—the latter somewhat brown and sere, it is true, but yet giving evidence of the fact that the snow had not altogether robbed the grass of its vitality.

As yet no Spring operations have been commenced in the Park, except pruning, spreading manure and repairing the paths and roads. The trees and shrubs at present give no sign that they have shaken off their Winter sleep. No birds chirp among their leafless boughs, or seek their food among the branches. The lakes are yet covered with floating ice, amid which the swans, with ruffled plumage, glide as best they may, seeking from time to time some sheltered bank on which to thaw out their half-frozen feet. The peacocks, finding no place in which to sun themselves or display their gorgeous plumage, remain in the houses provided for them, while the rabbits run about to keep themselves warm and nibble the dry sticks for want of more profitable occupation. The visitors to the Park are not numerous. But few carriages and fewer still pedestrians are to be seen. A dozen nursemaids, with their young charges; about the same number of school-children, and twenty or thirty adults, comprised all the visitors to the Central Park yesterday. The majority of these wended their way to the menagerie, there to view the grizzly bears, who seem to spend their time in trying to bite each other's heads off; the prairie wolf, who spends most of his time in sleep, and the camels, who appear to spend most of their time in grave meditation. There, too, are the lively and snappish Esquimaux dogs, the St. Bernard, (a very poor specimen by the way,) the peccaries, the wild cat, the buffalo, the Azore cattle, the jaguar, the cinnamon bear, the monkies, white mice, and guinea pigs. All have their admirers, and from each specimen doubtless something can be learned. Most of the animals appear to be healthy, but it is evident that they require more extended accommodations.

Since last season the boys' play-house, the children's shelter and the dairy have been completed. The mineral water pavilion near the green has received a coat of paint of divers colors, and now shines out resplendent. Around it will be planted some choice flowers and shrubs, and when Spring comes, it will present a most attractive appearance. The hall beneath the terrace, overlooking the lake, will also be finished during the present season. The great fountain, too, the completion of which has been so long promised, will, it is hoped, be ready to send forth a rain of pearls during the sultry heat of Summer. The structure on Observatory Hill appears to be in just about the same condition that it has been in for a year or two past. The design for this building is that of a feudal castle, with towers, keep, battlements, bartizan and, we presume, portcullis and draw-bridge. It will not be quite as large as Kenilworth or Windsor, but will be a copy in miniature of a castellated building of the Norman style.

We do not hear of any special improvements contemplated this season by the Commissioners. It will depend on the amount of funds granted by the Legislature as to what will be done this year toward the completion of the Park, including the erection of the wall and gateways.

The velocipede mania does not appear to have affected the Park Commissioners. None of these skeleton vehicles are to be observed therein. It would seem that the drives are broad enough to permit of both carriages and velocipedes being used therein without coming in contact, but the Commissioners apparently hold a different opinion. At any rate, there is a broad, smooth walk skirting the Park, at Fifty-ninth-street, which could be used by velocipedists, and we presume the Commissioners would not object to such use of it. At present, however, no one seems bold enough to try the experiment.

The statues of WASHINGTON, by HOUDIN, the "Indian Hunter," by PALMER, and the statue purchased in England by Mr. CHILDS, of Philadelphia, will all be placed in the Park during the coming season.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Consultation of the Board of Engineers—Roebling's Plan Indorsed.

The Board of Consulting Engineers, consisting of Horatio Allen, W. J. McAlpine, J. Dutton Steele, Benjamin H. Latrobe, John Serrell, J. P. Kirkwood and J. W. Adams, have finished their conference, after having sat for three days, carefully examining the details of the plans and theories of Mr. ROEBLING. The result is a full confirmation of them in their application to the proposed East River Bridge. The first point on which they unanimously decided was, that there was nothing impossible in the building of a suspension bridge of so great a span as 1,660 feet, though hitherto it had not been accomplished or attempted. The progress of suspension-bridge erection was traced, from the 600 feet bridge span of Europe to 850 feet in the old Niagara bridge. From this the span of 1,057 feet had been attained by Mr. ROEBLING in the Cincinnati bridge, and now the second Niagara bridge had been built by an English engineer, Mr. MCALPINE being consulting engineer, with a span of 1,264 feet. Mr. ROEBLING'S East River bridge project contemplates a span of 1,600 feet. The Board of Engineers were agreed that not only this great span of 1,600 feet, but even double as great a span, was perfectly feasible. The limit is simply the strength of the materials in proportion to their weight. The next and most important point upon which the Board consulted, was the foundations proposed for the towers on each side, from which towers the bridge was to be suspended. In this case there was no natural chasm to be crossed, but an artificial structure of 300 feet in height would be needed on each side of the river. The towers must be at least 1,600 feet apart. The engineering and mechanical world—whatever the uninformed public might suppose—found no difficulty in the span; but the erection of the towers on the brink of a deep and rapid river was a problem requiring careful study. On the Brooklyn side there was a substratum of bowlders which the current would not act upon or wash away. Here a firm foundation would readily be obtained. But on the New-York side the foundation would have to be laid upon a quicksand—substantially the same sort of quicksand as was met with in excavating the Dry Dock, where not a stone was found in the whole excavation. But, though a quicksand, the borings on the New-York side showed this substratum to be a sand compacted almost to the hardness of rock. The question most closely studied by the Board of Engineers has been, Might not the rapid current of the river, contracted, deepened or diverted by future projections and encroachments on the water space, wash against the foundation and undermine it by scouring out the quicksand? The borings showed that this quicksand was not a recent deposit, but the original decomposed rock, which had lain for numberless ages just where it is now. The changes in the river bed were carefully inquired into, old charts and new soundings compared, and the conclusion arrived at by the Board of Engineers on this point is, that while the contraction of the river bed by encroachments and shore projections has undoubtedly varied the current and increased its force, the effect upon the soil has been confined to the mid-channel, which has deepened in some places as much as eight or ten feet. But there is no indication of a tendency of the water to scour out the quicksand on the New-York side of the bridge. To guard, however, against any possible result of this kind, Mr. ROEBLING was willing, if thought necessary, to dig as low as 107 feet below low-water mark, down to the solid rock, for a foundation for the New-York tower. But the Board were unanimous in deeming this wholly unnecessary. They considered there was no danger of scour below the level of the present river bed. In all the centuries of its flow the river has scoured its channel only sixty feet in mid-channel. Hence, if the foundations of the tower were dug down to seventy feet, no future scour at this depth could ever be expected. But if, contrary to anticipation, such scour should ever occur, it would be perfectly prevented and arrested by piling up a rip-rap work of huge stones from the level of the foundation twenty or thirty feet up toward low-water mark, thus diverting the action of the water from the tower's foundation, without at all interfering with the depth of the water along the shore. Thus it was decided that a firm and unchanging bed for the foundation of the towers could be had. The experiments made on the quicksand bed by Mr. MCALPINE while excavating the Dry Dock, proved its bearing power to be ten tons per square foot. Mr. ROEBLING'S plan of the New-York tower proposes to rest upon this bed a weight of only four tons per square foot. The weight of each tower is to be 75,000 tons. To distribute this vast weight so that no part of the pressure on the base shall be over four tons per foot, Mr. ROEBLING proposes that the area of the foundation shall be 165 feet long by 100 feet broad. This area will be composed of huge timbers resting on the sand, and bearing the masonry work of the tower upon it. The timber will be 20 feet thick, and this vast mass of 20 feet by 165 by 100 will be securely bolted into one solid frame, so that the weight of the tower above can never deflect it in the slightest degree at any point. At this point came in a question, concerning which the outside public may be apt to feel more in doubt than a body of trained and practiced engineers. What is the durability of timber, when exposed to the action of salt water and of fresh water, wholly or partially? On this point the researches and the experience of the Board of Engineers adduced many interesting facts, which we have not space to record. Suffice it to say that there are two dangers to submerged timber—rotting, and the ravages of the *teredo navalis*. The uniform judgment of the Board is that when sound timber is imbedded free from fluctuations of temperature, and at a depth below the action of the *teredo*, it is simply indestructible and everlasting. Instances were cited of timber thus lasting five hundred, one thousand, and even three thousand years, either below salt or fresh water. The timber must be selected with care, the tree felled while yet growing, before it has attained its full maturity and begun to decay; it must be submerged below the mud, to which depth the *teredo* never penetrates, and then its permanence can be assured. Piles were inspected, standing between low-water mark and the mud, that had in eight years been perforated in every direction by the *teredo*, or worm, so as to be absolutely honeycombed and destroyed, and become mere shells. Examples of this may be seen in the Lyceum at the Navy-yard. But the effects of the worm were nowhere visible below the mud. By placing the timber bed for the tower foundation at the depth proposed, it would be safe from the worm as well as from the scour of the river undermining it. The Board therefore unanimously held that 300 feet high of a masonry structure could be safely and unyieldingly erected on such a timber foundation as proposed by Mr. ROEBLING; and that the superstructure thereon, if properly built, would easily bear the weight of the bridge and all the weight that could be put on the bridge. The next subject considered by the Board was whether the plan of the bridge proposed would be perfectly safe from danger of oscillation, or of damage from heavy gusts of wind. The material, steel wire, is extremely flexible; the result desired in the bridge is the exactly opposite quality of perfect rigidity. The great weight of the structure would tend to its rigidity. The plan of longitudinal trusses, and the system of stays, were examined in connection with the element of weight, and the various results calculated and compared. The conclusion arrived at was, that the proposed East River Bridge would be equal in rigidity to the Britannia or the Victoria tubular bridges, or to the Niagara Bridge, which for seventeen years has exhibited an example of complete rigidity. In regard to the other danger, which in several instances has been fatal to suspension bridges, of a great tornado striking under the bridge, lifting it and letting it down again, the Board considered that the enormous weight of the East River Bridge would be a considerable guarantee against such a contingency; and that the system of trusses which bound the whole together like a solid mass, and compelled every part of the bridge to rise the moment that any other part rose, afforded perfect security. The power of the bridge to sustain the greatest weight that could be put on it, was another point upon which the Board made minute calculations. The greatest weight would be that of a dense crowd of human beings, attracted to the bridge in times of excitement or to visit some spectacle visible from the bridge. This weight of people would far exceed that of locomotives and trains either of freight or passengers; and the strength of the bridge would be far in excess of the maximum of weight that could ever be piled upon it, in any conceivable contingency.

The Board have reported their decision to the Bridge Company, which expresses their conviction that the structure as planned by Mr. ROEBLING is in every way feasible and judicious. The great work may therefore be expected to commence without much delay.

Sparrows in the Park.

We are glad to see that the Superintendent of Public Parks and Places has caused a number of small houses to be affixed to the trees in the City Hall Park to accommodate those little brown-coated scavengers, the sparrows. Last Summer the foliage of the trees on the west side of the Park was entirely destroyed by the measure worms. This year, it is to be hoped, the sparrows will take possession of the houses provided for them, and destroy the measure worms as soon as they appear.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

MOTION TO NAME A DAY FOR THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM CAIN FULLERTON AND OTHERS.—PROSECUTION ORDERED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Courtney, addressing the Judge in reference to the above matter, said: If the Court please, your Honor will recollect that, in the case of the United States *vs.* William Fullerton and others, which was set down for trial in February—on the 10th of February—it was suspended by directions of the Attorney-General to me, until further orders. I have received from the acting Attorney-General at Washington a letter in which he states that the President of the United States has authorized me to proceed at the earliest possible moment with the trial of the case of William Fullerton and others. I deem it my duty in view of these instructions, and also in conformity with my own ideas and impressions, to ask the Court to set down as early a day as possible, consistent with its other duties, for the trial of the case. I shall read, if your Honor pleases, the letter, so as to inform the Court of its contents.

The Court—It is not necessary to read the letter.

Mr. Courtney—I should like your Honor to have as early a day as possible assigned, that I might give the parties notice for the trial of the case. There are various reasons, independent of the directions of the President, why I should make this application for a speedy trial, and to have this cause tried.

The Court—By the arrangements made some months ago, I am unable to sit in this Court prior to May, except on Saturdays, to try causes which will occupy only a day. That arrangement is at present existing, and unless the Presiding Judge of the Court suggests to me that it is more desirable to hold Court here in April than in May, I do not expect to take up any long causes before May.

Mr. Courtney—Then I understand your Honor to say that this case, with the present arrangements of the Court, cannot be tried till April or May, and not till May unless the Presiding Justice requests your Honor to hold Court in April.

The Court—Yes; that is the arrangement.

The United States vs. Rosario Denero.—This prisoner was indicted for having counterfeit money in his possession. The evidence against him was strong, counterfeit money having been found not only on his person, but in his bed. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

REVENUE FRAUD.

United States vs. Jacob Froud, charged with conspiracy with Oscar Hoyme and Charles S. Brand to defraud the Government by evading the tax on cigars.

Julius Kunpf said that he assisted Hoyme in putting First District stamps on 20,000 cigars at Hoyme's factory in the Fifth District. By cross-examination Mr. Froud's counsel elicited the fact that the witness was arrested a few months ago on the charge of giving a fraudulent bond, that he was bailed in $5,000, and that he did not know why the charge had not been pressed. Being asked if he had put stamps on cigars at his own place in Delancey-street he declined to answer, not wishing to criminate himself. His place was twice seized for alleged violations of the Revenue laws, and he was arrested once for manufacturing without a license and once for peddling without a license. This was the only witness examined yesterday. The case will be continued on Thursday.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

By Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS PROVED.

Philip Carlin, James S. Thomas, Emeline C. Jordan, Mary A. Nathans, Elizabeth H. Monroe, Augusta H. de St. Leger, Conrad Tintel, Catharine Bonnard, Frank O'Connell, Annie M. Jacobus, Franklin H. Cutting, Cornelius Badgley, Charlotte J. Bullus, Patrick Lennon, Augustus H. Ward.

Letters of administration granted on the estates, as follows, viz.: Martin Golden, John Cuddy, Patrick Ryan, Catharine Leschtrom, William Smith, Karolina Braymaen, Leman Bloom, Catharine A. Thomas, John Haas, Adam Karg, Eliza Metcalf, Margaret Rushworth, John O'Brien, Charles Mawer, Cynthia A. Cool, Thomas Clarke, Francis Smith, Laura Levy.

SURROGATE'S OFFICE—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. Wm. D. Veeder.

WILLS PROVED.

The wills of the following named persons were proved during the past week: Frederick W. Zumbrad, of New-Lotts; Martin Bennett, Hagar Washington, George Q. Pragnell, Sarah Davidson and Charles H. Ludlam, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of William Dalton, of St. John, N. F.; Victor Voories, of Flatlands, L. I.; Patrick Gill, Cornelius Savage, John Mackenzie, Terence O'Neil, John G. Dilts and George W. Ross, all of Brooklyn.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of John Thompson were granted to Catherine Campbell; of Joseph J. Harrison to Ralph Dawson; of Minnel Archer to John J. Vail; of Ann McGough to Ann McGough, her grandmother.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 13.

By Judge Jones.

Daniel Smith *vs.* Ann Smith; motion granted and report of referee confirmed.

James H. Lyles *vs.* John Ashcroft; motion granted.

Franz Reinhardt et al. *vs.* Augustus Dantnor et al.; motion for injunction denied and temporary stay vacated with $10 costs.

James Ross *vs.* George Whitefield; case settled and filed in Clerk's office. (See amendments ordered.)

Alexander J. Davis *vs.* Alvin Higgins et. al.; extra allowance of $50 to defendant, Alvin Higgins, and $100 to defendant, George Higgins.

John Devaine *vs.* Agnes Devaine; motion granted and report of referee confirmed.

Milton B. Duffield *vs.* Robert A. Sinclair; motion denied, with $10 costs to abide event.

Charles Wood *vs.* Pacific Fire Insurance Company; motion granted.

Louis Isaac *vs.* Louis Koch et al.; motion granted without costs.

Judd *vs.* Gibbons; application denied; see memorandum with Clerk.

Brown *vs.* Riglander; order denied; see memorandum with Clerk.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The usual number of cases were tried at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, the category of charges being assault and battery, petit larceny, cruelty to animals and disorderly conduct.

A BAR-ROOM AFFRAY.

William Mooney and John Close went into a saloon on Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and, after imbibing freely, commenced interfering with some parties who were playing bagatelle in the same room. A fight ensued, and the prisoners were arrested. William Mooney was yesterday sentenced by Justice DOWLING to the Penitentiary for two months. Close was sent up for one month.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Hogan, Justice.

STEALING LEAD.

Charles Smith, a 'longshoreman, living in Forty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was arraigned on the complaint of Rozel F. Pickert, No. 205 Fulton-street. It was stated that on the 5th day of July the prisoner had stolen a quantity of lead and broken gas fixtures valued at $50, and as he confessed his guilt he was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

FALSE PRETENCES.

Yesterday afternoon one Henry Hamlin, a merchant of Danville, Livingston County, in this State, was arraigned on a charge of false pretences, made by Simon Hays, of the firm of Hays & Co., Nos 21 and 23 Walker-street. It was alleged that in September last Hamlin bought goods of Hays to the amount of $1,478 25, and was given thirty days' credit upon his representations that he owned a stock of goods in Danville worth $5,500, and did not owe a dollar. Two months after the goods were purchased Hays went to Danville, and found that the stock of Hamlin had been attached on a judgment for $3,500, and that he owed other and large debts; and therefore Hays alleges that Hamlin's statements were untrue, and made with the intention of defrauding the firm. The accused was held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith, Justice.

A SACRILEGIOUS THIEF.

Thomas Brown was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with stealing from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul a silver chalice lined with gold, valued at $50. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was committed for trial at the Court of General Sessions.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. HENRY A. STONE BECAME A partner in our respective firms on the first of January, 1869.
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

No. 70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.
THE FIRM OF JAMES T. BIRCH & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JAMES T. BIRCH,
HENRY T. GODLET.

LECTURES.

TO LADIES.—FIVE LECTURES ON PHYSIOLOGY, Health and Disease, in 27th-st. M. E. Church, near 2d-av., by MRS. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D. First lecture free, on the 15th, at 3 P. M. Subsequent lectures, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th. Splendid manikins and other apparatus, just from Paris. Ticket to course, $1; single tickets, 30 cents.

PROPOSALS.

EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK.—Sealed proposals will be received for the above building from 1st of April to the 1st of September, inclusive, to be opened at a meeting of the Board of Trustees, on the 15th inst. For particulars apply at the office. 3d-av., corner 63d-st.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

RICH DRESS SILKS,
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
VELVETS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CLOAKS
AND
SHAWLS,

BEING DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK REGARDLESS OF PRICE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW STORE, COR. B'WAY AND 11TH-ST.

Carpets,
Oil-Cloths,
Mattings,
FOR
Churches, Dwellings,
Steamboats, Offices,
Lodges, Hotels, &c.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SUPERIOR GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. GOODS FITTED AND PUT DOWN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE STORES AND LOFTS OF
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
NO. 273 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 31 HOWARD-ST., A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE

OF MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, REPS, GROS D'ORIENT, TAMISE, CREPES, ALPACAS,

BLACK SILKS, &C.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 60 CENTS, WORTH $1. ONE CASE DELHI POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 75 CENTS, WORTH $1 15. ONE CASE PURE MOHAIR AT 70 CENTS, WORTH $1 05.
JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN PRINCE AND SPRING STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE OPENED
THEIR NEW CARPET ROOMS, COVERING AN AREA OF NEARLY TWO ACRES,
and which will be devoted entirely to their
RETAIL
CARPET DEPARTMENT.
THE GOODS EXHIBITED WILL BE FROM THE BEST AND MOST POPULAR MANUFACTURERS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.
THE ENTIRE STOCK IS NEW AND NEVER BEFORE OFFERED FOR SALE, AND HAS BEEN SELECTED AND IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THEIR RETAIL SALES.
It comprises in part,
ROYAL AXMINSTERS,
in squares or by the yard,
AUBUSSONS,
in every variety of design and color,
SMYRNA CARPETS,
TURKEY AXMINSTERS,
FRENCH MOQUETTES,
IN
ENTIRELY NEW AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS.
ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, &c., &c.
RUGS, MATS, MATTING, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
IN THE GREATEST VARIETY.
THE ENTIRE STOCK EXHIBITED, BEING ELEGANT AND COMPLETE IN NEARLY EVERY PARTICULAR, AND WILL BE FOUND WORTHY THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Are offering a large assortment of
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN BROCATELLES, SATIN DAMASKS, COTELAINS, TAPESTRYS, STRIPED AND FIGURED REPS,
in entirely new designs.
GUIPURE LACE AND SATIN BED SPREADS, WITH BED CURTAINS TO MATCH, IN BLUE, CRIMSON AND GREEN,
VERY ELEGANT AND THE FIRST IMPORTED.
LACE, TAMBOURED AND NETTED CURTAINS,
in new styles and shapes.
CHINTZES, CRETONS, &c.,
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Have just opened
A LARGE STOCK OF
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
IN THE NEWEST COLORS AND DESIGNS.
FOR LADIES AND MISSES.
Also, a fine assortment of
DOG SKIN GLOVES, DOUBLE STITCHED, FOR CHILDREN.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, March 15,
A LARGE AND SELECT ASSORTMENT OF SILKS, SATINS, PLAIN, STRIPED AND BROCHE CHAMBERY GAZES, PERICHOLES RAYEE SATINEE, for street and evening dresses, entirely new.
PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS.
ELEGANT SASH RIBBONS, SCARFS, TIES, BELTINGS, &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 15,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STANDARD PRINTS,
PERFECTLY FAST COLORS,
AT 12½c. PER YARD.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will on MONDAY, March 15,
LARGELY REPLENISH ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, PERCALE ROBES, CHINTZES, PRINTS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SPRING STYLES

HATS, CAPS AND FANCY HATS FOR GENTS', youth's, boys', ladies' and children's wear, comprising all the late designs from London and Paris, will be opened on MONDAY, March 15, 1869.
J. R. TERRY, No. 19 Union-square.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.—Have returned from Europe with a new assortment of shawls, including desirable shawls for Spring wear. J. RUSSELL, 33 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

BROWN'S LADIES' ROUND HATS from New-Bond-st., London. An elegant assortment now ready for Spring. E. BROWN, No. 852 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts.

MUSICAL.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte.

Twelve Good Friday and Easter Hymns	50c.
Chopin's Valses, complete	50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes	50c.
Robert Le Diable, for piano-forte	50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price.
Catalogues free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, (over Savings Bank.)

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER, Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS, No. 486 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money allowed if purchased.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION as soprano singer in some Protestant church; New-York or Brooklyn; has a fine voice, reads well and is a good solo singer. Address MUSIC, Box No. 114 *Times* Office, for three weeks.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE RAILWAY CO.,
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered that, in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March aforesaid, for the purpose of electing Directors for such consolidated Company.
The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., Feb. 11, 1869.
NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Lake Shore Railway be approved, and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders, to ratify said contract of consolidation, be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
It was also ordered, that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., of said 19th day of March, for the purpose of electing Directors of such consolidated Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 20th day of March, 1869. WM. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURG FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, Feb. 26, 1869.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Pittsburg, at 10 o'clock A. M., of WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, for the purpose of hearing and considering the annual report of the Board of Directors, and for the election of three members of the Board of Directors, to serve for four years, in the place of three members whose term of service expires by law.
F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO.,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST.
NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.
Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.
WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MAPES SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME AND GUANO CO., 151 WATER-ST., NEW YORK CITY.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the above Company for the election of Trustees will be held at their office, as above, on the 17th day of March, instant, at 3½ o'clock P. M.
By order, FRED'K A. BARTLETT, Secretary.
NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 1 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York City.
F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMmercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.
This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 178 Broadway, Howard Buildings.
MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (free from Government Tax) allowed on ALL SUMS over $5. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,836,736 53.

REWARDS.

$1,000 REWARD
Will be paid to any person for the return of the following bonds, which were feloniously taken from the Park Savings Bank of Brooklyn, on the 27th day of February, 1869, and all persons are cautioned against purchasing them:
Nine Wallabout Improvement Bonds, of Brooklyn, for one thousand dollars each, of the following numbers, viz.: 251, 252, 253, 254, 301, 305, 306, 307, 308.
Six Brooklyn Assessment Bonds for one thousand dollars each, of the following numbers, viz.: 1,015, 1,016, 1,017, 1,018, 1,019, 1,020.
One Brooklyn Assessment Bond for ten thousand dollars, marked No. 1,366.
One Brooklyn Assessment Bond for five thousand dollars, marked No. 471.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
Tarrytown, N. Y.
Inspection solicited.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, Principals.

THE LESPINASSE
Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 913 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
Term opens April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMmercial and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS HAD seven years' experience in France, Germany and Italy, and who is perfectly familiar with the languages of those countries, desires to accompany one or two young gentlemen, or a family going abroad, as traveling companion. For particulars address H. B. CARRINGTON, Station G, City.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTATION through American School Institute, for Spring Term, should apply now; application form sent on demand. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION.
JAMES M. MILLER
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,
FORTY-EIGHT PARCELS OF LAND,
CONTAINING ABOUT
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE LOTS,
ESTATE OF LEWIS G. MORRIS.

This is the only property on the line of Central-av. having direct communication with the RAILROADS. Fine streets are already opened leading to the HORSE AND STEAM CARS. It is the only property in this vicinity that will not require GRADING OR CLEARING AWAY for building purposes, and is entirely free from trees, rocks, shrubbery and other nuisances, which in some localities cost so much to remove. The streets have all been surveyed and sign boards giving the names of the streets are posted at the crossings. Persons desirous of visiting the property can take the horse or steam cars (which run at all hours) to Tremont, thence to Central-av., about five minutes' walk from the cars on a well-regulated road; or it may be reached by carriage through the Central Park and Central-avenue Boulevard, the most complete and magnificent carriage and equestrian drives in the world. A man will be found at Heinsel's Hotel, adjoining the property, to give such information as may be desired in regard to the property. Printed abstracts of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge. In the immediate neighborhood are many of the finest residences in the vicinity of New-York. Fine schools and churches are also located within convenient distance. It is to have an addition of seventeen feet walk on each side, divided from the carriage and bridle drive by rows of beautiful trees; the contract for grading the sidewalks is now being carried out. For descriptive pamphlets, (containing maps and diagrams,) and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.

NORTH NEW-YORK.
JAMES M. MILLER
Will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, at Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock,
68 VALUABLE LOTS OF LAND,
located in North New-York, and but a short distance (a few minutes' walk) from Harlem Bridge, 3d-av. cars, the Harlem boats, and the Harlem and Fordham horse-cars. The important improvements now being made, and those about to be inaugurated, will make this the most desirable property in the vicinity of New-York, as the upper end of the City, in the vicinity of
HARLEM RIVER,
is rapidly becoming a great business centre, and
THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
one of the finest avenues in the world, and the fashionable drive for this part of the county, is now about completed. The streets along the property are laid out and graded, and those adjacent are paved and lighted with gas.
SALE POSITIVE.
For further particulars apply at the office of the auctioneer,
NO. 28 PINE-ST.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
GREENE-ST. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 15, 1869, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the valuable premises, with buildings thereon, known as
NOS. 72 AND 74 GREENE-ST.,
(50x100 feet.)
NOS. 136 AND 138 GREENE-ST.,
(50x100 and 110 feet.)
Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE TENEMENT PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
ELDRIDGE-ST.—Two first-class five-story and basement brick tenement-houses, Nos. 190 and 192 Eldridge-st., each 24.6x64; lots each 24.6x76.
HENRY-ST.—Valuable lot, with three-story and attic brick house and store in front, and four-story brick double tenement-house on rear, No. 43 Henry-st.; lot 25x100.
The above houses are in good order, well arranged, and will be sold on very liberal terms. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE IN LEXINGTON-AV.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 16, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the first-class four-story English basement house and lot No. 181 Lexington-av., near 31st-st.; house 19.6x48, all modern improvements; lot, 19.6x85. Possession immediately. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTEEN VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executors:
8TH-AV.—Eight lots, comprising the entire front between 84th and 85th sts., each about 25 by 100 feet.
84TH-ST.—Four lots on the north side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., each 25 by 102.2.
85TH-ST.—Four lots on the south side, 100 feet west of 8th-av., each 25x102.2.
Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER
THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE
LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY
will take place at noon on MONDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as only
ONE DAY MORE
remains before the sale.
The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses, and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF STOCK AND BONDS, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 18, 1869, at 1 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by order of the Executors of estate of John Schenck, deceased, a large sale of stocks and bonds. For full particulars see our auction column in *World* and *Evening Post*. List now ready at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.
WILLIAM I. SCHENCK, } Executors.
DAVID G. LEGGET, }

JUSTUS M. PHELPS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st., will sell at auction, at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, at 12 o'clock M., the valuable house and lot on the Terrace, at New-Brighton, owned by John Whittemore, Esq. House frame, filled in with brick, built in the best manner, with modern conveniences; 45x50 feet; two stories and attic; fifteen rooms, besides closets, pantries, &c. Lot 150x200, with stable, fruits, garden, &c. Altogether one of the most attractive and desirable situations on the north shore of the island.
Sale absolute. Terms and further particulars at the office of auctioneers.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:
3D-AV.—2 lots s. w. corner 3d-av. and 90th-st.; corner lot 25.10½, and the other lot 25x100.
90TH-ST.—6 lots on s. s. of 90th-st., adjoining the above, each lot 25 feet by 100.8½. On three of these lots is a very superior house, with extension, and a fine stable, with a shed attached. These 3 lots are leased for 2 years from next May at $1,000 per annum. The other lots are vacant, and immediate possession can be had. 90th-st. is a leading street to the Park. 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage for 5 years.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction, on MONDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:
HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST 13TH-ST.
WEST 13TH-ST.—Three-story high-stoop and basement brick house and lot, No. 133 West 13th-st., north side, between 6th and 7th avs., (old No. 107;) size 21.6x105; house 50 feet deep, handsomely frescoed throughout; has all the modern improvements; is a most desirable residence for a gentleman's family. Title unquestionable. Possession 1st May. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER
THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE
LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY
will take place at noon on MONDAY at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as only
ONE DAY MORE
remains before the sale.
The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house No. 133 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; if not soon rented furnished, it will be let unfurnished; the house will be put in good order for a good tenant. For further particulars apply before 9 o'clock in the morning, or after 6 o'clock in the evening, to B. HAXTUN, No. 44 West 11th-st., or during the day at No. 41 South William-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting-room; plenty shade and small fruit, two large vegetable gardens; within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. Mr. HAMILTON, No. 28½ Broadway.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house, newly, handsomely and fully furnished, in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., from April 1 to Aug. 1, to a small, private, responsible family only; rent $200 per month. For permits to view, address L. S. L., Box No. 890 Post Office.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 3 and 8 Belmont-place; rent $480. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamers office.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 354 West 32d-st., with all the modern improvements; will be put in perfect order. Rent $2,000. Apply to ROBERT USHER, Jr., No. 238 West 34th-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP dwelling-house No. 15 West 13th-st., furnished or unfurnished; will be let to a good tenant for a number of years. Apply on the premises from 11 to 4.

TO GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ONE very large front room and bedroom in a desirable locality. Apply at No. 45 Dominick, between Hudson and Varick sts.

TO LET—57TH-ST., NEAR 2D-AV., THREE-story brown-stone house, handsomely furnished and in perfect order. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
"THE COLLYER SHIP-YARD"
AT AUCTION.
Supreme Court Sale, Under the Direction of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Referee.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:
42D-ST.—One lot on the north side, commencing 225 feet east of 1st-av.; size, 25x100.5.
43D-ST.—Two lots on south side, commencing 225 feet east of 1st-av., each 25x100.5.
43D-ST.—Fifteen lots on the north side of 43d-st., commencing 150 feet east of 1st-av. and running to the East River.
44TH-ST.—Fifteen lots on the south side of 43d-st., immediately in the rear of the above lots. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 17, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom,
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON 116TH-ST., HARLEM.
116TH-ST.—3-story basement and sub-cellar brick house and lot on north side of 116th-st., between 1st and Avenue A. In perfect order, and contains the modern improvements; halls frescoed in oil from basement to roof; basement walls painted, and woodwork grained; grape arbor with 30 choice vines. Half on mortgage.
MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.
5TH-AV.—4 splendid lots on west side of 5th-av., southwest corner of 120th-st., and fronting 100 feet on Mount Morris-square, Harlem, each lot 25.2½x100.
120TH-ST.—Immediately in the rear of the above and also facing the square, 1 lot, 23 feet front, 36 feet rear by 100.10.
These lots lie on high ground, and the street is graded. Fifty per cent. may remain on mortgage.
47TH-ST.—The plot of ground on south side of 47th-st., between 11th and 12th avs., (400 feet of 11th-av.,) each lot 25 feet by 100.5. On the premises are front buildings 6 stories high, and rear buildings 3 stories high; been built two years; now used as a morocco factory, with machinery, shafting, belting, pipes, &c. Engine 20-horse power, all in good running order. Now rented for $7,500 per annum. Insured for $35,000.
2D-AV.—Lots Nos. 847 and 849 2d-av., between 45th and 46th sts., on the west side; each lot 25 by 100. On the premises are two 2-story brick buildings in front, and two 3-story brick buildings in the rear. Rented to 1st May for $3,000. Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
88TH-ST.—Two lots on north side of 88th-st., 257 feet westerly of Avenue A. Each lot 25 feet by half the block.
89TH-ST.—Two lots on south side 89th-st., directly in rear of the above, each 25 feet by half the block. On the above lots is a 2½-story cottage, filled in with brick; house containing all modern improvements.
42D-ST.—Two lots on north side of 42d-st., 255 feet east of 3d-av., each 25 feet by 100.5; two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
BEEKMAN-PLACE.—The superior 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 31 Beekman-place, between 50th and 51st sts., one of the most delightful situations in New-York, with magnificent views of the East River and surrounding country. Lot 20 by 100; house by 46, with bay windows running out 6 feet; half on mortgage.
3D-AV.—Three 3-story brick houses and lots, Nos. 931, 933 and 935 3d-av., on the east side, between 59th and 60th sts., (next to the corner of 60th-st.,) each 18¾ by 105. Houses 18¾ by 45.
110TH-ST.—One lot on the south side of 110th-st., commencing 120 feet west of 3d-av. Size 25x100.11.
BUILDING LOTS AT STAPLETON, L. I.
GORE-ST.—2 lots on Gore-st., between Quinn and Brownell sts., about 150 feet east of Quinn-st. and nearly opposite Brook-st. Each lot 25x100.6; half can remain on mortgage for three years.
HANDSOME BROWN-STONE HOUSE, NEAR THE BOULEVARD.
WEST 62D-ST.—Elegant new three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house and lot, on north side of 62d-st., commencing 144.11 west of Grand Boulevard, and within one block of Central Park; size 20x40; lot 20x50.3. The house was built by the owner and present occupant, one of the oldest builders in the City, is just finished with hard wood stairs, marble-tiled halls, and contains all the modern improvements. This is probably one of the most perfectly finished houses in the City.
62D-ST.—1 lot adjoining.
9TH-AV.—3 lots, commencing at northeast corner of 62d-st. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS
ON
GRAND BOULEVARD
AND
146TH-ST.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:
11TH-AV. BOULEVARD—Four lots on the east side of 11th-av., commencing at southeast corner of 146th-st.
146TH-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 146th-st., immediately in the rear of the Boulevard; lots each 26x½ block; title perfect; ground level and free from rock; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom,
6TH-AVENUE LOTS.
6TH-AV.—4 lots on the east side of 6th-av., commencing 50.5 south of 54th-st.
54TH-ST.—2 lots on south side, adjoining the above-mentioned lots. The situation of the above is very fine in regard to the improvements around it. Right grade for building. Title perfect. Sixty per cent. can remain.
63D-ST.—1 lot south side of 63d-st., commencing 225 feet east of 4th-av. Size 25x128.2¼.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell on TUESDAY, March 16, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom,
TENEMENT PROPERTY ON 32D-ST.
WEST 32D-ST.—Three-story brick tenement house and lot No. 440 West 32d-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs.; lot 25x100. On the rear of the lot and connecting with the street by a covered alley-way is a story brick tenement house. Both houses have the Croton, and are in very good order. The walls of the front house are very strong and substantial, capable of bearing two additional stories. Terms very liberal. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, No. 444 West 20th-st.; rent, $2,600. Also, three-story and basement house, 84th-st., first house east of 1st-av.: rent, $1,000. Also, two-story and basement house, 1st-av., between 84th and 85th sts.; rent, $700. Also, three-story and basement brick house, with stable, on Boulevard, corner 11th-av. and 141st-st.; rent, $1,000. All improvements and good location. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTIFULLY situated on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, New-Jersey, near Rutherford Park; an Italian villa, containing 18 rooms; 10 to 40 acres of land; fine water front; stores, churches, and every convenience; rent $1,600. Apply at No. 400 West 23d-st., corner 9th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—From May 1, or for sale; three-story and basement brown-stone front; situated on Henry-st., Brooklyn, near President-st., in first-class neighborhood; house in splendid order, with all modern conveniences; furniture nearly new. Address E., Box No. 3,240 Post Office, New-York.

TO LET—THE SMALL THREE-STORY house, with bay window, No. 135 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., now fitting up and ready for occupancy, newly painted and papered; house now open; leased for one or three years.
ROBERT G. RICHARDS, No. 963 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—47TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., four-story brown-stone house and lot in perfect order. Apply to S. D. DOUGLASS, No. 324 Canal-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, ON THE MOUNTAIN, 1¼ miles from North Orange Station, house and fifty acres ground; full of fruit; first-class; rent $700 per annum. R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

TO LET—CLINTON-PLACE, NEAR 5TH-AV., four-story brick house, full width and in good order; price $3,500. Permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., ON THE Terrace, three minutes from landing; house partially furnished, with all modern improvements. Apply to PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED AND unfurnished—in the most desirable parts of the City. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A RESPONSIBLE PARTY, A small furnished house, between 20th and 60th sts. Address H., City Post Office Box No. 2,007.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER
THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE
LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY
will take place at noon on MONDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as only
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The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 45TH-ST., SOUTH side, between 5th and 6th avs., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone front house, in perfect order. 20x50 x¾ block, containing extra baths, large closets, burglar alarm, &c., together with new carpets, curtains and gas fixtures; price $37,500. For particulars and permits apply at No. 74 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone front house, No. 319 West 55th-st.; size of lot, 21x100.5: house 21x50; also, a four-story brown-stone front, No. 310 West 58th-st., in front of the Grand Circle at the Park. Inquire of WM. BEDELL, No. 319 West 55th-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE magnificent furniture, the handsome brown-stone three-story high-stoop house No. 146 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone-front house, west side of Lexington-av., third house north of 53d-st. Apply to M. BANTA, No. 205 Broadway, or G. W. GEDNEY, No. 1,413 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE IN 35th-st., near 5th-av., 20 feet by 60 on first floor, extension, three-story and basement, high-stoop, stone front; furnished throughout; $32,000. Apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

VALUABLE CHURCH PROPERTY for sale on 15th-st., south side, between 3d-av. and Irving-place; four lots, each 22 by 84 feet, with the well-built church thereon. Possession May 1. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

HARLEM.—THREE FULL LOTS FOR SALE at a bargain—119th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side; also, the lot and two-story brick building adjoining, if required; good location; terms easy. STEPHEN A. SPENCER, owner, No. 281 Grand-st.

FIFTH-AV.—FINEST CORNER PLOT BElow the Park—125x250; other plots and single lots 43d to 59th and 98th-sts.; also on Madison-av., and street lots all localities. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TWO NEW HOUSES ON 59TH-ST., south side, 62 feet east of Lexington-av., size 16⅔ feet by 50 feet, four story, basement and cellar, with all modern improvements, $17,500 each; $9,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots. 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.
Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW THREE-STORY and basement house, brown front, 20x50 and lot 100 feet, on 50th-st., east of 7th-av., fifth house in the row. Price $23,000.

FOR SALE—ON EAST 12TH-ST., CONvenient to Broadway, a large four-story brown-stone house, in good order. Inquire of the owner, at No. 222 East 12th-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LOT SOUTHWEST corner of 5th-av. and 87th-st., with adjoining lots; two on 5th-av. and five on south side of 87th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS—SIX LOTS north side 100th-st., and ten lots south side of 101st-st., between 8th-av. and New-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

NO. 26 WEST 36TH-ST.—FOR SALE—furnished or unfurnished; very pretty; perfect order. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

TO LEASE—IN ONE PLOT OR SEVERAL parcels, 25 lots fronting on Avenue D and 13th and 14th sts. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

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TO LET—SIXTY ACRES OF SUPERIOR gardening land, at Middle Village, only five miles from New-York City, with all the necessary outbuildings, consisting of a large house, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, a stone stable, 150 feet long, 50 feet wide, 2½ stories high, with walls 2 feet thick; a wooden stable nearly the same size, a large stone potato vault and a stone cistern, 20 feet by 10, and 10 feet deep. The land is under a high state of cultivation, and for gardening or farming purposes cannot be surpassed. The whole would make a superior place for a large brewery, on account of the buildings. The property will be rented for one or five years, in parcels or in one plot. For particulars apply to S. A. MILLS, No. 19 Broad-st., New-York, Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—AT NEW PROVIDENCE STAtion, Morris and Essex Railroad, 24 miles from New-York, country seats, houses, cottages, farms, building sites, and lots, near depot, in a beautiful and healthy part of New-Jersey, free from fever and ague. Apply to WM. B. CROSBY, or EDWARD G. BLACK, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, or to WALTER F. JONES, New-Providence station, N. J.

A COUNTRY SEAT ON THE Shrewsbury River, between Red Bank and Fair Haven Landing, for sale, consisting of a good two-story frame house, barn, wagon-house, and all necessary outbuildings, with about 23 acres of land, which can be divided and sold in separate parcels, if desired. For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN,
No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"ECHO POINT," ON THE Sound, New-Rochelle; 10 acres, good garden, fine spring water; porter's lodge, farm-house and stables, in good order; bathing, boating, fishing and gunning at the door. Water front worth the money. Price $30,000.
C. LELAND,
Metropolitan Hotel.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, S. I.—AN elegant country seat, fourteen acres; house furnished throughout; gas, bath-room, &c.; large stable, three horses, four carriages, two cows, poultry, &c.; large vegetable garden; fruit trees in abundance; ready for immediate occupancy; price, including all, $26,000. FAY BROTHERS, No. 62 Broad-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO let, a large double house, with good stable, coach-house, and garden well stocked with fruit and shade trees, situated in 7th-st., about eight minutes' walk from the station. Apply to JOHN MAYER, No. 23 Washington-place, New-York.

BEDFORD, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Proverbially healthy.—Country residence, 174 feet front; main road; near churches; good, roomy house; new carriage-house; sell accommodating or exchange for Harlem lots. C. WAYLAND, No. 163 Fulton-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a convenient two-story double house, 13 rooms, with 32 lots of ground, within ten minutes' walk from Vanderbilt landing; would exchange for City property or good second mortgages. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

A FINE MODERN RESIDENCE AND outbuildings, 15 acres, beautifully located on Northern New-Jersey Railroad; very cheap. Others, all sizes, prices and localities, for sale and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

GREENWICH AND RIVERSIDE.—Pleasant country places for sale and to let; all prices. Address J. W. ATWATER, Coscob Bridge Station, Greenwich, Conn.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—A FRENCH-ROOF HOUSE AT Perth Amboy, N. J.; 11 rooms, 4 or 46 lots; terms easy; 14 trains per day. Apply to CHAS. N. BUCK, Perth Amboy.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A HANDSOME FURNISHED FRONT room, with first-class board, to a gentleman and wife; no moving in May; terms moderate: references. No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 52 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Second story furnished room to let, without board, to a single gentleman; family strictly private.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—We wish to let three handsomely-furnished rooms to single gentlemen, with or without breakfast. No moving in May.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, }
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, }
COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 Chambers-st. }
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.
No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued hereafter, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded.
Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1869.
BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER
THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE
LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY
will take place at noon on MONDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as only
ONE DAY MORE
remains before the sale.
The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

FOR SALE—IN PACIFIC-ST., BROOKLYN, within a few minutes' walk of South Ferry, a superior three-story and attic high-stoop brick house, containing 17 rooms, furnace in cellar, range, hot and cold water, bath, three water closets; the house is in fine order; price $11,000. For permits apply to JOHN W. PALMER & CO., No. 170 Atlantic-st., corner Clinton, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BROOKLYN, FULTON-AV., stores, Nos. 2,010, 2,012, 2,014, 2,016, 2,018 Fulton-av., between Albany and Troy avs., three-story, Philadelphia front; splendid property for sure investment. They will be sold on THURSDAY, March 18, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY Philadelphia brick and brown-stone basement high-stoop dwelling, with all modern improvements, finished in the best style; lot 20x100; house 20x52; price low. Apply on premises, No. 230 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x30, WITH EXTENsion 15x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

$3,000 PER ACRE WILL BUY A PLOT of 40 acres in Brooklyn, near two lines of horse cars, thirty minutes from the ferry. M. A. RULAND & CO.; No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier,
Times Office.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER
THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE
LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY
will take place at noon on MONDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as only
ONE DAY MORE
remains before the sale.
The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

THE CITY HOTEL,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
TO LET OR LEASE.
This is the leading Hotel, being located on Broad-st., the centre of business, three minutes' walk from the railway stations.
It contains upward of 100 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c. Address
WILLIAM BARSTOW,
Providence, R. I.

TO LET—FRONTING ON BROADWAY, AND between John-st. and Maiden-lane, a first-class office on second story, size 43x26, with a lofty ceiling. It is admirably suited for the jewelry business, being now occupied by several wealthy firms in that trade; or it is excellently situated for an insurance office, or other business demanding the advantages of space; excellent light and the best location in the City. Also, smaller offices on the same floor. Apply to T. G. HUSZAK, No. 180 Broadway, Room No. 16.

TO LET—IN BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S building, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., offices suitable for bankers, brokers or lawyers; building is fire-proof and thoroughly heated by steam. Apply to the Janitor, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 168 DUANE-st., near the Hudson River and Erie Railway Depots. Apply to
WM. A. MARTIN,
No. 69 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT CORNER STORE, on one of the best blocks on Fulton-av., Brooklyn; also, two small stores and dwellings. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, A reception-room, suitable for a physician's office, on 35th-st., near Park-av. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY STORE NO. 41 South William-st., fronting on Stone-st. For further particulars apply on the premises, to PETER NAYLOR.

TO CUSTOM-HOUSE BROKERS.—A small office on first floor at low rent, convenient to the Custom-house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to R. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE DESIRABLE OFFICES, NO. 104 Broadway; possession 1st of May. Apply to the CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

AUCTION SALES.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
GREAT AUTOGRAPH SALE.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, NEW-YORK, MONDAY, 15TH, AND FOLLOWING DAYS, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M.:
A large and valuable collection of autograph letters, documents and signatures, American and European, containing many choice and rare specimens of the early Colonial Governors, statesmen and Generals of the American Revolution, signers of the Declaration of Independence and Constitution of the United States, Presidents and Vice-Presidents, Cabinet officers, &c., together with Kings, Queens, Emperors and famous Generals and statesmen of Europe, with other distinguished names in literature, science and art in Europe and America. Catalogues ready and autographs on exhibition.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 18,
At 4 o'clock,
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
OF THE
PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE DR. ISAAC LEESER, OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN., COMPRISING BIBLES, PRAYER BOOKS, DISCOURSES AND OTHER WORKS.
The attention of the Jewish community of New-York is particularly called to this sale, as the books embraced in this catalogue are all the publications of the late Rev. Isaac Leeser, of Philadelphia. Catalogue ready.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18,
At 7 o'clock,
OIL-PAINTINGS,
The private collection of Oil-Paintings, and Proof Engravings of
J. B. BLAND, ESQ., OF BROOKLYN, L. I.
Comprising nearly one hundred Oil-Paintings, many of which were purchased by the owner at the sale of the late Peter Rice, Esq., of Brooklyn. Catalogues ready and exhibition open day and evening.

BANKRUPT SALE
OF
STEAMERS EMILY B. SOUDER AND MONEKA.
BURDETT, DENNIS & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, March 17, 1869, at 1 o'clock, on board thereof, at Erie Basin, Brooklyn, by order of District Court under direction of G. A. Brett, Assignee.
SCREW STEAMER EMILY B. SOUDER,
of 762 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1864, of white oak, coppered and copper fastened, with elegant accommodations for 70 passengers.
SCREW STEAMER MONEKA,
of 549 tons, built at Philadelphia in 1865, coppered and copper fastened, built all of white oak, and splendid accommodations for 45 passengers. For full particulars inquire at our office, No. 109 Wall-st.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
LARGE AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ALLEN & BROWN will sell on TUESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1869, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the private residence No. 342 West 22d-st., between the 8th and 9th avs., New-York City, all the elegant furniture contained in the house, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpeting, oil-cloths, parlor furniture, rosewood in brocatel, en suite; rosewood bedroom furniture in sets, beds and bedding, table linen and silver-plated ware, extension dining and tea tables, table furniture, glassware, China dinner and tea sets, mirrors, paintings, bronzes and China ornaments, one handsome easy or sick chair, Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, one rosewood piano, nearly new, made by Marshall & Mittener; kitchen furniture, &c., &c.
Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
MORTGAGE SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., one of the largest and most valuable sales of first-class furniture ever offered at public sale. The stock comprises every variety of parlor, drawing-room, chamber, dining-room and hall furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, bois de rose and buhl. Also, a large quantity
PARIS-MADE FURNITURE,
of the most unique and modern styles. Also, some very elegant clocks, bronzes, flower-stands, &c. Purchasers can have their furniture stored until May 1 free of charge.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL SALEROOMS AND ART GALLERIES, ASTOR-PLACE.
LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., AUCTIONEERS, MONDAY, MARCH 15, AND FOLLOWING EVENINGS, AT 7 O'CLOCK:
EXECUTOR'S SALE
of a private library, comprising a large and choice collection of books, illustrated, &c.; many rare text books, classics, &c.; a fine assortment of French books, best editions; Facetiæ, and a very rare collection of medical works, &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Saturday morning.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., beween 35th and 36th sts.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAME TO THE PREMISES OF THE subscriber a Black and Tan DOG; the owner can have him by proving property and paying expenses. Inquire at No. 123 West 25th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. LESTER WALLACK
The successful Comedy of
"SCHOOL,"
by the gifted author of "OURS" and "CASTE," having been some time in preparation, will be produced on
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 15,
with ENTIRE NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, and every attention to detail.
Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that
Miss EFFIE GERMON
will make her appearance at this theatre; also
Mr. OWEN MARLOWE.
These popular artists will both appear in the new comedy in conjunction with Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, and others.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Seventh week of
EDWIN BOOTH,
in Shakespeare's Tragedy of
ROMEO AND JULIET;
Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER, and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.
ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE
ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.
SATURDAY EVENING,
MR. EDWIN ADAMS
as
NARCISSE.
Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.
Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

STEINWAY HALL.—SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS....................Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Reserved seats extra, Twenty cents.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, March 14,
SIXTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following eminent Solo Artists will appear:
MLLE. JOSEY HOFLE, the favorite Prima Donna;
MR. AUGUST ARNOLD, the distinguished Pianist.
Together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA
in the following interesting programme:
1. Die Geschoepfe des Prometheus, op. 43...Beethoven
2. a, Nocturne, F sharp...Chopin
b, Tannhaeuser March...Liszt
3. Aria, "Voi, che sapete." Le Nozze di Figaro, Mozart
4. Symphony, Departure. Presto—Adagio.....Haydn
5. Overture, "Oberon"...Weber
6. Fantasia, "Rigoletto"...Liszt
7. Scherzo, Reformation Symphony, (by request,) Mendelssohn
8. Cavatina, "Eine holde, edle Dame," Huguenots, Meyerbeer
9. Polonaise, "Mignon"...A. Thomas

GRAND BALL
OF THE
OLD GUARD,
Composed of the veteran members of the
LIGHT GUARD AND CITY GUARD.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.
Tickets $5, admitting a gentleman and lady.
Extra ladies' tickets, $2. Tickets can be procured of the following members of the Committee:
Major GEORGE W. McLEAN, Chairman, No. 237 Broadway.
Brig.-Gen. B. G. BARNEY, No. 5 Pine-st.
Brig.-Gen. J. T. HATFIELD, Hoboken, N. J.
Lieut. JAMES DAVIS, Jr., No. 55 Cedar-st.
Lieut. HENRY SPEAR, No. 86 Beaver-st.
ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D., No. 56 Madison-av.
WM. G. TOMPKINS, No. 32 Walker-st.
THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.
JAMES A. CLARK, No. 742 Broadway.
CHARLES E. BROWN, No. 1,097 Broadway.
WM. S. FOGG, No. 24 Fulton-st.
CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, No. 597 Broadway.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jr., Jersey City.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Secretary, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.
Also at the principal hotels and music stores. Boxes can be secured on application to Major GEO. W. McLEAN, Surgeon A. B. MOTT, and DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

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Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway, corner 10th-st.
Acknowledged the MOST COMPLETE and BEST CONDUCTED IN THE COUNTRY.
Under the personal supervision of the
HANLON BROTHERS and
PROFESSOR ABNER S BRADY.
Open from 9 A. M. till 9½ P. M. Private room for beginners. Exhibition of riding nightly.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
MANHATTAN, 2,968 tons.......March 17, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.......March 31, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA, 3,125 tons.......April 7, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO, 3,015 tons.......April 14, at 8 A. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons.......April 21, at 1 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE.......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE.......(Currency)..$30.
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.
CITY OF LIMERICK.......April 14
CITY OF DUBLIN.......May 12
And monthly throughout the season.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.	From Antwerp.
Cabin.......$100, Currency	Cabin.......$80, Gold
Steerage... 35, Currency	Steerage....... 35, Gold

For further information apply to
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
Will leave SATURDAY, March 20, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.......Mar. 18
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE via Nassau...Mar. 25
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.......April 1
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 10 A. M.
The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.......March 30
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.......April 19
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, March. 25,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAILL..SATURDAY, M'ch 20
GEO. WASHINGTON, GAGER..SATURDAY, M'ch 27
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, March 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Bills of lading signed to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail March 25.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD AND CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR.......MAX MARETZEK
"LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
Repertoire of the ensuing week:
MONDAY, MARCH 15,
PROPHETE.
MME. LA GRANGE.......as.......FIDES
TUESDAY, MARCH 16,
EXTRA NIGHT.
Farewell Benefit of
CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
FAUST.
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17,
LAST NIGHT OF
PROPHETE.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19,
GRAND MOZART REVIVAL,
DON GIOVANNI.
SATURDAY,
GRAND MATINEE.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
BRILLIANT AND PRONOUNCED
SUCCESS
OF
BROUGHAM'S NEW BURLESQUE,
OF
MUCH ADO ABOUT
A MERCHANT OF VENICE.
(From the original text—a long way,)
with SCENERY from sketches taken on the spot—or nearer; Costumes copied from the Fashion plates of the period; MUSIC by the most celebrated composers, unblushingly appropriated, disconnected and placed in unaccustomed positions. The piece will be presented with an
UNUSUALLY POWERFUL CAST.
SHYLOCK.......Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
The performance will commence with the comedy of
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.
MAURICE FITZGARALD,
Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.
Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8 P. M. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
SECOND YEAR OF
HUMPTY DUMPTY'S
CONSPICUOUS CAREER
OF SUCCESS,
UNPRECEDENTED IN THE
ANNALS OF PANTOMIME.
412TH TO 419TH REPRESENTATIONS.
SEVENTH WEEK of SECOND VOLUME,
with all its
POPULAR ATTRACTIONS.
HUMPTY { The Grimaldi } GEO. L. FOX.
DUMPTY, { of the day, }
PANTALOON.......C. K. Fox
THE GRACEFUL MLLE. SANGALLI.
SIGNOR COSTA'S UNIQUE BALLETS.
GLITTERING TRANSFORMATION.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

THE TAMMANY.
The thousands of friends and supporters of the New-York *Times*, who daily peruse its columns, will naturally search to find
What place of amusement to visit
TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.
MAMMOTH PALACE OF AMUSEMENTS
offers a Programme which challenges the entire world for its equal.
ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY.
First appearance of
THE WONDERFUL
GREGORY FAMILY.
Athletes, acrobats, spiral ascensionists, gymnasts, pantomimists, &c., comprising
F. C. GREGORY.
The Brothers
JEAN, ALBERT, ARTHUR AND WILLIE GREGORY,
WM. LITTLEFIELD, JACQUES FRANCES.
The Sisters
BESSIE AND LEONA GREGORY.
MLLE. GERTRUDE'S
MINIATURE CIRCUS,
and her famed troupe of trained monkeys, dogs, ponies, goats, &c.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
GRAND GREGORY MATINEE
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2.
The performance will conclude,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
with the entirely new and original "Mother Goose" Trick Pantomime, by
JAMES S. MAFFITT, entitled
MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE;
MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE;
MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE;
OR,
HARLEQUIN TOMMY TREAD,
AND
THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN WHEAT-SHEAF.
JAMES S. MAFFITT,
CLOWN OF CLOWNS.
W. BARTHOLOMEW,
THE WONDERFUL PANTOMIMIST.
Mlle. EMMA CARLE AND M. H. CARLE,
the celebrated Harlequin and Columbine, from the London theatres.
Previous to which the
Great Spectacular Burlesque of
THE HORSE MARINES,
with new songs, dances, scenery, ballets, dresses and tableaux.
MISS ALICE HARRISON,
Mr. BEN. MAGINLY, Miss H. TEMPLE, and a powerful cast.
DURING THE INTERMISSIONS,
PUNCH AND JUDY,
and
STRONG'S PANORAMA OF WASHINGTON,
In the Café Amusant.
Admission—50 cents.
Reserved orchestra circle, 25 cents extra.
Reserved orchestra chairs, 50 cents extra.
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
LA VIE PARISIENNE,
THE LIFE IN PARIS.
Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU
Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Life in Paris,)
will be produced for the first time in America,
EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
ELISE HOLT. | Houses Crowded Nightly,
ELISE HOLT. | and the Charming Bur-
ELISE HOLT. | lesque Troupe.
ELISE HOLT. |
LUCRETIA BORGIA, M. D.,
EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY, MATINEE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
Doors open at 7¼; commence at 8.

IRVING HALL.
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, at 8 P. M.,
IGNATZ POLLAK'S
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
Before his departure for Europe.
Eminent artists will assist.
Tickets $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT FOR the benefit of the Italian Evening School for adults, at Steinway Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 1869, at 8 o'clock precisely, under the direction of Sig. Antonio Barili, assisted by the following distinguished artists: Sigs. Brignoli, Ronconi, E. Barili, D. Paolicchi, the Berge Choral Union and many amateurs. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, No. 864 Broadway, and at the principal music stores.
R. MOLINI, President.
A. L. SIMONA, Secretary.

AID FOR CUBA.
IRVING HALL, March 20, 8 P. M. "THE SOLDIER," a lecture by Mr. DE CORDOVA, and CONCERT by the best amateur talent in America, assisted by the eminent pianists, Mr. SANDERSON and Señor AGRAMONTE, and conducted by Signor ALBITES, under direction of the JUNTA PATRIOTICA DE CUBANAS. Tickets $1; for sale at Irving Hall; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway; Musical College, 28 East 14th-st., and at the usual offices and music stores.

SNEDECOR'S ART GALLERY, NO. 768 Broadway.—Free exhibition of Thomas Hill's "Yosemite Valley," Bierstadt's "Sunset in California," Eastman Johnson's "Boyhood of Lincoln," and Geo. L. Brown's "Crown of New-England," together with a number of PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS, and their originals, side by side.

ANOTHER NEW NO. OF NICK NAX out to-day! with more masquerading fun!

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—THE WASHING OF SOME FAMilies by the month or week; also few gentlemen's; does them up in the best manner; 75 cents a dozen. Call on Mrs. BURNS, No. 332 East 24th-st., second floor, back room, all the week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER; married, no incumbrance; who thoroughly understands the cultivation of the grapevine, hot and cold graperies, green-house, all kinds of fruits, forcing of vegetables, first-class, or the general management of a first-class place; 18 years' reference; last employer can be seen. Address L. D. G., No. 878 Broadway, florist.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man, (German;) understands his business thoroughly; a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good reference. Call or address M. H., No. 322 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young married man, a Protestant; understands the care of green-houses, graperies and vegetable gardens; good reference. Address W. C., No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, by a Protestant; can give five years' City references; understands his business; not afraid of work. Address J. H. T., No. 1,295 3d-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A GENTLEMAN FULLY CONVERSANT with the English and four other European languages, who writes a good hand, sketches rapidly in pencil, crayons, water-colors, &c., desires to become attached as Private Secretary to some prominent man or party traveling in Europe or elsewhere; he can give the best of references. Address R. R. R., Post Office Box No. 3,679 New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FEW MEN, WHO WRITE very plainly, to assist in the preparation of Wilson's Business Directory. Address, in writing of the applicant, with references, R. B. HALLOCK, No. 52 Greene-st. Applications in person will not be attended to.

WANTED—A SINGLE MAN WHO IS A good vegetable and flower gardener; no hot-house. Address Box No. 780 New-York Post Office, stating terms and references.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WILL recommend a good cook, washer and ironer, in a family of three in the City. Apply at office, No. 45 3d-av., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERERS, AT NO. 55 West 33d-st, three doors from Broadway; those who are acquainted with the curtain, shade and carpet trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THE TAMMANY.
FIRST GRAND INAUGURAL
SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY CONCERT,
MARCH 14, 1869.
MARCH 14 1869.
VOCALISTS:
MRS. HATTIE GREENE,
MR. ROBERT GREENE,
FULL CHORUS
FROM THE ITALIAN OPERA,
By kind permission of Max Maretzek, Esq.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF FIFTY PERFORMERS.
CONDUCTORS:
SIG. G. OPERTI, MR. M. CONNOLLY.
LEADER AND SOLO VIOLIN:—
HERR R. ARNOLD.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
Overture—Peasant et Poete.......Suppe
Grand Selection—Macbeth.......Verdi
Arranged by G. Operti.
a. Preludio. b. Coro di streghe. c. Duetto.
d. Grand Finale.
Anvil Jack, the Farrier; A Tale for the Fireside.
Sung by Mr. Robert Green.
Words by S. F. French. Music by Sig. G. Operti.
Grand Trio from the Opera of "I Lombardi"....Verdi
Solo Clarionet—Herr Kregel. Solo Cornet—Herr Dale.
Solo Trombone—Herr Sanger. Obligato Violin—Herr R. Arnold.
Arranged by G. Operti.
Selection a la Valse—"I Masnadieri".......Verdi
Arranged by G. Operti.
Grand Chorus—"O Signore dal tetto natio,"....Verdi
FULL CHORUS FROM THE ITALIAN OPERA.
FULL CHORUS FROM THE ITALIAN OPERA.
FULL CHORUS FROM THE ITALIAN OPERA.
Cavatina—Gazza Ladra.......Rossini
MRS. HATTIE GREENE.
Airs Hungrois.......Ernst
Solo violin—HERR ARNOLD.
Triumphal March—General Grant.......Operti
Dedicated to the American Army and Navy.
Overture—Medley.......Connolly
Under direction of the composer.
PART SECOND.
Sacred Song—Nazareth.......Gounod
MR. ROBERT GREEN AND CHORUS.
Descriptif Galop—Fire, Fire.......Operti
Duetto—La ci Darem la Mano.......Mozart
MRS. HATTIE GREENE AND MR. R. GREENE.
Morceaux Descriptif—Jerome Park Races......Operti
Dedicated to the American Jockey Club.
Potpourri—Galop.......Operti
Dedicated to Mr. M. Connolly.
CONDUCTORS,
SIG. G. OPERTI,
MR. M CONNOLLY.
Leader and Solo Violin.......HERR R. ARNOLD
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats 75 cents.
Seats secured in advance.
Doors open at 7. Programme commences at 7¾.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......DIRECTOR
MATINEES at 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MORE NOVELTY!
ANOTHER NEW BILL!
MONDAY NIGHT, MARCH 15,
first appearance in twelve months of the accomplished and popular equestrienne,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,
who will appear in a
GRAND SCENE OF EQUITATION!
First appearance this season of
MR. JAMES E. COOKE,
who will appear in his celebrated protean character scene,
THE PICKWICK CLUB.
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
THE BROTHERS RIZARELI,
in their astounding and unprecedented feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE,
the most extraordinary exhibition of
GYMNASTIC SKILL AND DARING
ever presented to the American public.
TERRIFIC BATTOUTE LEAPS
BY THE GREATEST CORPS OF VOLTIGEURS
ever brought together in this country.
THE SUPERB TRICK HORSE, ALEXANDER.
CONRAD'S PERFORMING DOGS.
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
attached to the unequaled New-York Circus Troupe
IN A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND NOVEL ATHLETIC FEATS.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50c.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GREAT ATTRACTION.
THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS. MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
SHADOW OF A CRIME,
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS AS GRACE HOLDEN.
RICHELIEU AT SIXTEEN.
MISS KATE REIGNOLDS AS RICHELIEU.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
MR. FLORENCE
Respectfully announces to the
PLAY-GOING PUBLIC OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY,
that
TOM TAYLOR'S DRAMA,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,
will be given at this establishment, for
POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18.
This Drama will be given also on the evenings of
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY
previous to the above date.

BOWERY THEATRE.
VERDICT OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC.
The Grand Spectacular Pantomime of the
SEVEN DWARFS, SEVEN DWARFS,
has never been equaled. Houses jammed. Public charmed. EVERY NIGHT, and
GRAND MATINEES
MONDAY and SATURDAY, also WEDNESDAY,
the 17th—St Patrick's Day.

IRVING HALL.
LEVY, | The Great Cornet Soloist. | THIS EVENING,
LEVY, | | 10TH SUNDAY CONCERT.
LEVY, | | Herr SEVERIN FROHLIG,
LEVY, | | Violinist.
LEVY, | | Herr EISNER,
LEVY, | | Pianist.
LEVY, | | Mendelssohn Orchestral Union,
LEVY, | | Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER,
LEVY, | | Mr. H. B. DODWORTH.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
First time here of a burlesque sketch, entitled,
The Inauguration Ball. | | The Inauguration Ball.
The Inauguration Ball. | | The Inauguration Ball.
ROMEO AND JULIET. ROMEO AND JULIET.
Unsworth. Seymour. Eugene.
Ebony Blondes | Pompey's Blunders | Ebony Blondes
DICK TURPIN and CLAUDE DUVAL.
Genevieve De Bryant Erin go Braugh Overture.
DAN BRYANT. Every night. DAN BRYANT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway. The trouble commences at 8.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Genuine success of the new burlesque,
THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

STECK'S HALL, NO. 141 8TH-ST., between Broadway and 4th-av.—Mlle. JOSEFINA FILOMENO, the celebrated violoniste and pianiste, will give a grand concert at Steck's Hall, on WEDNESDAY, March 17, assisted by the following distinguished artists:
Mme. LANARI, Sig. LOTTI, Sig. PETRILLI, Mr. ED. HOFFMAN.
Admission $1.

DANCING.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 WEST 4TH-ST.—Classes every day and evening. All fashionable dances taught in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING—classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE RANTOONE.
Estimates desired from carriage or velocipede makers for building the RANTOONE. One hundred machines wanted promptly to supply orders. Apply at No. 484 Broadway, near Broome-st., to W. POMEROY, Sole Agent for the United States.

FOR SALE—A STRONG PONY-BUILT horse, suitable for a grocer or butcher; will be sold cheap for want of use. Can be seen at feed store No. 17 3d-st., near Bowery

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS high; suitable for milkman, grocer, butcher, or express. Apply at No. 520 East 13th-st.

EXPRESS BUSINESS, HORSES, wagons, harness, &c., &c., for sale. Has been established eleven years. Inquire of J. B. WASS, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—TWO PATENTS ON A NEW and useful little article, with some stock and machinery for making same. The article has already had a good sale, and received the universal commendation of the Press and public, whose attention has been called to it. The only reason for selling is, that other business requires all the time and attention of the present owners. Any party desiring to well invest about $7,000, cash, will have all particulars presented them on a fair and reasonable basis by addressing B. B., Box No. 2,586 New-York Post Office.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND COFFEE STORE; location Vesey-st.; the stock, fixtures and lease; now doing a good cash business. For particulars, address B. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

EPILEPSY IS CURABLE.
Mr. FR. A. QUANTE, proprietor of a factory at Warendorf, (Prussia,) possessor of several badges of honor, &c., has discovered a panacea for the cure of the falling-sickness, (epilepsy, epileptic convulsions.) The remedy is not a medicinal one, and its infallibility has been sufficiently tested. Pamphlets, treating on Mr. QUANTE'S simple mode of cure, with numerous testimonials and letters of acknowledgment from persons being thoroughly cured, from all parts of Europe, America, Asia, &c., will be sent free upon post-paid applications. The remedy will be sent "C. O. D.," (with bill to collect on delivery,) or upon receipt of twenty francs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical Clairvoyant and Seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES, LOOK HERE.—WHO WOULD not go and consult the great business and medical Clairvoyant, who has no equal in America? Reveals all events through life. Her talented powers astonish hundreds. Lucky numbers. Ladies, $1 to $2; gents $3 to $5. No. 304 West 34th-st., below 7th-av.

HANGING IN MAINE.

Execution of Clifton Harris, the Auburn Murderer—His Last Hours—Scenes at the Scaffold—His Dying Statement.

From Our Special Correspondent.

THOMASTON, Me., Friday, March 12, 1869.

The colored criminal, CLIFTON HARRIS, well known as the Auburn murderer, was hanged this noon, in the jail-yard here, until he was dead, according to the terms of the sentence pronounced upon him.

HARRIS' crime was rape and murder in their most aggravated forms. It was committed one night in the Winter of 1867, in a remote part of the village of West Auburn, and two old women were the victims. The rape was committed upon the older woman, and both were most horribly murdered. Full particulars of the crimes and the trial and conviction of HARRIS have been given in the TIMES heretofore.

HARRIS was confident that he would be reprieved, but as the time of his execution drew near, and no message came from the Governor, he became less hopeful and more serious. He began to talk differently than he had of his position, and of death. He declared that he was resigned, and that he deserved his fate, even if it was to be death on the scaffold; and he repeatedly told the chaplain of the prison, who was most constant in his attendance upon him, that he was sure he had "made his peace with his Maker." He never denied his guilt, but persisted in charging that a man named LUTHER J. VERRILL was a participant, and moreover that it was by VERRILL'S request that he did what he did. Last evening he said to the night watchman, "I can honestly say that if I had not met VERRILL that night in Lewiston, I should not have been here this night." His last was a quiet and peaceful night. He walked his cell, as he had been in the habit of doing, during the early part of the evening, and at 10:45 he retired. The watchman said to him he hoped he would have a good night's rest, to which HARRIS replied that he hoped he would. And he made every preparation therefor, arranging the straw of his bed very carefully, and everything about him as comfortable as possible. Just before the watchman bade him "good night," he said he was sorry he had told an untruth after his trial in exculpating VERRILL, and "if I am able when I get on the scaffold I shall say so." A quarter of an hour afterward to all appearance he was sleeping soundly. This morning he arose at his customary hour, and ate for his breakfast a steak with a hearty relish.

TO-DAY,

outside the prison walls, people began to gather from all points early in the forenoon, hoping to get a view of the tragic scaffold scene, and by 11 o'clock a large crowd was besieging the gates and clamoring for admission. But all applications were refused, and those who were determined to see were forced to clamber on to the tops of the buildings near by, and in the branches of the trees. Within the walls there was but little confusion. At eleven the workshops were closed and the prisoners sent to their cells. HARRIS was in his own cell with his spiritual advises, Rev. C. M. EMERY. A half hour after Warden HARRIS visited him and bade him farewell, and at 11:45, attired in a suit of white, and wearing the black cap, he was taken from his cell and conducted to the scaffold by the Sheriff and his deputies, and attended by his clergyman.

AT THE SCAFFOLD.

HARRIS ascended the gallows with a firm step, and took his place on the drop. While his arms and legs were being pinioned and the noose fixed around his neck, he stood quietly glancing, now at the fatal pulleys above, and then at those around him, and at times closing his eyes as if in prayer. During the religious services which followed—wickedly long they seemed—the poor fellow appeared to be nerving himself to the utmost to appear like a man; and he conducted himself admirably, showing no outward emotion until the final prayer was nearly ended, when he compressed his lips tightly and clenched his hands, as if his position was unbearable. Before the cap which was to shut out the cheerful sunlight from his eyes forever was drawn over his face, the chaplain asked if the statement he had made to the public was true, and he said it was. Next the Sheriff asked him if he had anything more to say, and he answered: "Nothing else than that what I said about VERRILL at the first trial was true. I have good will with everybody." Then the cap was pulled down, the fatal spring was touched, and the prisoner hanged.

A SAD SCENE.

The body dropped eight feet, and for about a couple of minutes swung to and fro. The death struggle was terrible. To some it seemed as if the wretched man was conscious after he fell and drew up his body, and that his chest heaved convulsively. Twenty-five minutes after the spring was touched the body was cut down and placed in a common pine coffin. It was examined by the physicians present, and found that death was caused by strangulation, and that the neck was not broken.

THE LAST CONFESSION.

The statement to the public, referred to by the chaplain in his question to HARRIS, on the scaffold, is as follows. He calls it HARRIS' dying confession:

"I, Clifton Harris, was born, as I have always been told and have reason to believe, at Fortress Monroe, in the year 1848; my parents were free; I have never been a slave; my mother was a Christian woman and taught me to say my prayers and to do and say what was right and true when a child; those instructions I did not heed as I grew up, but indulged in various wrong ways, though I was guilty of no great crime during my early life; after the commencement of the war, to avoid being pressed into the rebel service, with several other boys, I fled from Virginia and found myself in Georgia, where I joined a Tennessee regiment (Union) and went in the capacity of a servant to wait on soldiers' messes, from Missionary Ridge to Atlanta, with General Sherman's army; at Atlanta I enlisted in Kilpatrick's cavalry, Company I, First Battalion, with which I remained until reaching Goldsboro', where, with others, I received my discharge in 1865; I then went to Alexandria, then to Boston, then to Portland, where I met a Mr. Morse of Minot, with whom I lived, and accompanied him home; I stopped with Morse from July till after Thanksgiving—I think sometime in December; I afterward worked for a Mr. Lakins, brother-in-law to Luther J. Verrill, cutting cord-wood; went from there to Mr. Keith's, in Auburn, where I was at the time of the murder of which I am convicted; previously to going to Lakin's I had attended a Sabbath School and some religious meetings, and had been taught to read a little; after I went there I neglected these and began going down until I am here; the circumstances of the murder were these: I had been to Lewiston and was returning in the evening; when near home met Verrill, who proposed that we go and rob the house where Mrs. Kinsley lived as he had reason to believe there was money there; nothing was intimated about injuring the women; I did not even think of murder, but supposed we could rob the house and get away without trouble: I consented to go with him at some time after midnight; I think we were to meet near the house at about one o'clock; after leaving him I went home; on my way I drank freely of liquor I had with me with a Mr. Curtis; I put up my horse, went to my room and laid down; I remained until the clock struck twelve, and soon after got up and started out; I met Verrill near the house we were to rob, and had a little talk; I went to the privy, took off my boots, and I think my coat; got in at the privy window; went through the wood-house and opened the door, at which Verrill entered; I then got my boots and coat, and we proceeded to our object; went to Mrs. Kinsley's room; she making some stir, was struck by Verrill with a chair soon after, she making a movement as if to get up and calling for Polly; I seized the chair and beat her down; presently, seeing the other woman passing from her room, Verrill seized the chair and smote her down; I took a lamp from Mrs. Kinsley's room and went into the cook-room for some matches; knocked over what I supposed to be the match-box, but was agitated and found no matches; saw Aunt Polly getting up; seized a chair and felled her; I do not know that she moved afterward; Mrs. Kinsley did, and Verrill took the hatchet he brought with him, and went into her room and finished her, as I supposed; we found no money; we came out of the house and parted; I went home to Mr. Keith's; he went another way, I do not know where; I went to my room as fast as I could run, thoroughly alarmed, having nearly got over the effects of the liquor; I laid down; rose early, built fires and went about my usual chores; when first arrested I denied any knowledge of the deed and was released; when again arrested I pleaded guilty, made confession, testified in Court to the facts substantially as I have given them; after the trial, when in jail, I was influenced by the importunings of a certain woman there, and by the representations of individuals, that I would gain friends and make my own condition easier and more hopeful at Thomaston, if I would clear Verrill—to change my story and declare that I was alone guilty, and that Verrill was innocent; a great deal was said to me; I changed again when I came to reflect and told the former story, which is true; this I say as a dying man; I have no motive for falsehood now; I can see and I feel that I should add to my guilt before God and man; I believe God has forgiven me, and that, though a great sinner against Him and against my fellow-beings, I am accepted of Him who is able to save the chief of sinners; I could have no such hopes or confidence were I to die with a falsehood on my tongue; I can now tell the truth, whatever I have said or done before; it is true that I am a murderer, and suffer justly the penalty of death; Luther J. Verrill is also a murderer with me, as participator in the same crime; I bear him no malice; I only say the truth as a man at the point of death, and with a hope making it impossible for him to tell anything but the truth.

Printers' Co-operative Union.

This association held a regular meeting at Botanic Hall last night, presided over by Mr. WM. STIRK. The only business of the evening was a few changes in the by-laws. Of the 2,000 shares which are to constitute its capital, 1,600 have been subscribed for, and the money on 900 has been paid in. The strike, which occasioned the birth of the society by giving the printers leisure to organize, has checked its progress somewhat by diminishing their spare cash; but it is expected that the stock will all be taken before very long.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

Number of Buildings Erected in the Course of 1868—A Chapter of Details.

The City still grows and improves with the vigor of a town in the West. The number of buildings erected in the course of last year was 2,112, being an excess of twenty-seven over the number erected in 1867. The estimated cost of the new buildings is reported at $33,223,543; and the buildings are classified as follows:

First-class dwellings	879
Second-class dwellings	353
Third-class dwellings	394
First-class stores	80
Second-class stores	14
Third-class stores	31
Manufactories and workshops	130
School-houses	8
Stables	90
Churches	15
Public buildings	18
Total	2,012

This number is 100 less than that actually erected. The new buildings were erected in the following wards:

Wards.	Buildings.	Wards.	Buildings.
1	5	12	387
2	2	13	17
3	5	14	19
4	14	15	21
5	23	16	36
6	17	17	48
7	11	18	67
8	19	19	75
9	43	20	88
10	11	21	103
11	31	22	273
Total			2,112

There were, also, 353 alterations and additions made in the same year, at a cost of $2,157,945, making the total amount invested in new buildings and alterations, &c., $35,381,488.

The "strike" of the bricklayers, and other mechanics, during the Summer, had a most damaging effect upon the building interests of the City, causing ruinous delays upon work already begun, and deterring parties who were about to build from carrying out their designs.

The number of buildings finished during the year was 1,874, leaving 238 to be completed.

There have been 556 buildings raised, built upon, enlarged or altered, as follows:

Wards.	Buildings.	Wards.	Buildings.
1	5	12	35
2	8	13	19
3	6	14	15
4	3	15	33
5	8	16	40
6	2	17	40
7	12	18	29
8	34	19	42
9	70	20	45
10	12	21	50
11	26	22	2
Total			556

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

The number of buildings, chimneys, walls, &c., reported as unsafe during the year was 286, including 28 brought over from 1867, and the necessary steps were taken in each case, 22 of the unsafe buildings having been taken down and removed; while 235 of the buildings have been made safe, and 29 more are now being repaired or removed.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

Many of the new buildings are constructed in the best style, at a cost varying from $50,000 to $140,000 each. The following are deemed worthy of mention:

West side of Fifth-avenue, twenty-five feet north of Forty-fifth-street.—Two four-story basement and sub-cellar dwellings, with brown-stone fronts, each 25 feet wide by 60 feet deep; a two-story extension, 18 by 20, on rear of upper house, one nearly completed, and the other has the third tier of beams on. Estimated cost, $50,000 each. HENRY MARKS, Esq., owner; Messrs. WM. FIELD & SON, architects; J. W. HOGENCAMP, Esq., mason.

Northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-seventh-street.—One four-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, brown-stone front and Mansard roof; dimensions, 42 feet 5 inches wide by 100 feet deep. The basement walls now in course of erection. To cost about $110,000. Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, owner; S. D. HATCH, Esq., architect; Messrs. DARRAGH & HUNT, builders.

Northwest corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.—Four-story basement and subcellar building, 40 feet and 5 inches wide, by 70 feet deep. Basement fronts faced with brown-stone, upper part with Philadelphia brick and brown-stone trimmings; Mansard roof; commenced in November last. Cost $60,000. General THOMAS A. DAVIS, owner; Messrs. D. & J. JARDINE, architects; Messrs. JOHN T. CONOVER and E. A. DOBBS, builders.

North side of Fiftieth-street, 131 feet west of Fifth-avenue.—Four-story basement and subcellar dwelling, 33 feet wide by 65 feet deep, with one-story extension on rear, 15 by 18; brown-stone front; Mansard roof, front and rear. Side, rear and partition walls now up. To cost $50,000. MARTIN E. GREENE, Esq., owner; JOHN B. SNOOK, Esq., architect; Messrs. BLACKLEDGE & BANTA, masons, and Mr. HENRY CHRISTIE, carpenter.

Northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street.—Four-story and basement dwelling, 25 wide by 75 feet deep; brown-stone fronts on both the avenue and street; Mansard roof; now in progress of erection. Cost $70,000. Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, owner; JOHN CORREJA, Esq., architect; Mr. WILLIAM W. OWENS, mason, and Mr. WELLINGTON GERMOND, carpenter.

North side of Forty-seventh-street, commencing 125 feet east of Fifth-avenue.—Eight brown-stone front houses, each 25 feet wide by 70 feet deep, with flat roofs; foundation walls in course of erection. To cost $70,000 each. MATTHEW BYRNES, Esq., owner and builder; GAGE INSLEE, Esq., architect.

North side of Fifty-first-street, 441 feet west of Fifth-avenue.—One three-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, with brown-stone front, 41 feet 8 inches wide, by 44 feet 6 inches deep, with extension on rear 22 feet square; flat roof; cost $60,000. R. B. CATHERWOOD, Esq., owner; J. DORNAUER, Esq., architect; Messrs. MURTHA and PETTIT, builders.

Northeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, with Mansard roof; front on avenue faced with Dorchester stone, on Eighty-fifth-street with Philadelphia brick; dimensions, 25 feet wide by 89 feet deep; to cost $75,000; GEORGE HOFFMAN, Esq., owner; W. W. GARDINER, Esq., architect; THORNTON BROS., builders.

South side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet west of Fifth-avenue.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, with extension on rear; free stone front; main building 25 feet wide by 60 feet deep; extension 15 feet by 14 feet; flat roof; to cost $50,000; JAMES THOMPSON, Esq., owner; Messrs. E. FIELD & SON, architects.

North side of Fortieth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, with brown-stone front; main building 27.6 wide by 55 feet deep. Extension on rear 20 feet by 33 feet; to cost $70,000. Mrs. MARTHA A. LEAVITT owner; E. L. ROBERTS, Esq., architect; J. T. SMITH, Esq., builder.

Northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fourth street.—Three four-story basement and sub-cellar dwellings, each 37 feet wide by 90 feet deep. Fronts to be faced with Ohio stone; to have Mansard roofs. Cost; corner house, $140,000; two adjoining, $116,000 each. WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., owner; P. KISSAM, Esq., architect; Messrs. B. S. LAFARGE and WEEKS & BROTHER, builders.

Southeast corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.—Three-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, 43 wide by 67 feet deep; to have Mansard roof on all sides; fronts to be faced with Philadelphia brick. Walls up and roof being put on. To cost $50,000. JACOB T. GUILFORD, M. D., owner; Messrs. RITCH & GRIFFITHS architects; CORNELIUS O'REILLY, Esq., builder.

Northwest corner of Madison-avenue and Forty-eighth-street.—Three four-story basement and sub-cellar dwellings, with brown-stone fronts and flat roofs. Corner house 27 feet wide by 65 deep; cost $60,000. Two on avenue, 24 feet wide by 50 deep, to cost $30,000 each; ADON SMITH, Esq., owner; D. BURGESS, Esq., architect; JOHN C. DONNELLY, builder.

North side of Fiftieth-street, 173 feet west of Fifth-avenue.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar dwelling, 31 feet wide by 56 feet deep, with extension on rear 17 feet 8 inches by 19 feet deep. Front faced with brown stone, Mansard roof; cost $50,000. W. HURRY, Esq., owner and architect; ANDREWS BROS., builders.

Southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-sixth-street.—Four four-story basement and sub-cellar dwellings. Fronts on avenue faced with brown stone; flat roofs. Corner house 25 feet wide by 70 feet deep, with extension on rear 11 feet 8 inches wide by 17 feet deep. Three houses on the avenue, each 25 feet wide by 65 feet deep; average cost $50,000; T. J. CHURCHILL, Esq., owner; S. D. HATCH, Esq., architect; Messrs. ANDERSON & SMITH, builders.

Southeast corner of Fifth-avenue and Fortieth-street.—Four-story basement and sub-cellar building, with extension on rear; main building, 33 feet wide by 68 feet deep; extension 34 feet more; basements on both streets faced with brown stone; residue of fronts faced with Philadelphia brick and brown-stone trimmings; Mansard roof; to cost $85,000. Mrs. EVA L. KIPP, owner; AMOS WOODRUFF, mason; J. B. SNOOK, architect.

Of the remainder of this class of dwellings nearly the whole number have, or are to have, brown or other stone fronts, and are to be finished in superior style, but are of smaller dimensions than the foregoing, and cost from $10,000 to $45,000 each.

FIRST-CLASS STORES.

Among the most noticeable of the new stores are the following:

Nos. 50 and 52 Franklin-street.—Five-story warehouse; 49 feet and 4 inches wide by 94 deep, and 70 feet in height; basement and first story to extend back 6 feet, making the entire depth of said floors 100 feet; main rear wall above first story to rest upon iron tension-rod girders, supported by brick piers; front to consist of iron box lintel-course, supported by cast-iron columns in first story; upper part faced with Dorchester stone; cost $65,000; W. WATSON, owner; EDWARD WALL, architect; MOORE & BRYANT, builders.

East side of Broadway, from Leonard-street to Catherine-lane.—Five-story brick building, for New-York Life Insurance Company. Dimensions: 60 feet front on Broadway; 71 feet and 3 inches on rear, by 96 feet deep, and 90 feet in height to highest point; floor and roof beams to be of rolled iron, with brick arches turned between the same; two rows of heavy iron girders, supported by iron columns, running from front to rear, under each tier of beams; fronts to be faced with white marble; in progress of erection; to cost about $1,000,000. GRIFFITH THOMAS, Esq., architect; JOHN T. CONOVER, Esq., builder.

Nos. 246 and 247 South-street.—Five-story storage store, 40 feet and 9 inches wide by 160 feet deep and 56 feet high; first-story front to consist of iron columns, and box lintel-course; residue of walls brick; building now completed; cost about $55,000. Messrs. DEGROOT & PECK, owners; Mr. DEGROOT, architect; JOHN MULLINS, Esq., builder.

No. 690 Broadway.—Five-story brick warehouse, with white marble front, 27 feet and 3 inches wide by 130 feet deep and 81 feet in height; cost $75,000; C. A. BOWDOINE, Esq., owner; G. W. YOUNGS, Esq., architect; Mr. THOMPSON, builder.

No. 256 Broadway.—Five-story brick building, with Dorchester stone front; main building 25 feet wide by 63 feet deep, and 80 feet in height; basement and first story to extend back 40 feet, making the entire depth of said floors 103 feet; main rear wall supported by an iron truss-girder; first and second story floor beams to be of rolled iron, with brick arches turned between the same. Building to cost $90,000. Merchants' Exchange National Bank, owners; T. R. JACKSON, architect; Mr. ROSS, builder.

Southeast corner of Broadway and Nineteenth-street.—Five-story warehouse, with white marble front; dimensions, 82 feet 11 inches on Broadway, 171 feet 9 inches on Nineteenth-street, and 102 feet deep on the southerly side; extreme height, about 90 feet. Main rear wall above the first story to be supported by heavy cast-iron truss girders, resting upon fire-proof column. First-story fronts to consist of iron linted courses and columns; outside and partition walls of brick, and none less than 16 inches thick; to cost $350,000. AARON ARNOLD, Esq., owner; G. THOMAS, architect.

Nos. 30 and 32 Howard-street.—Two five-story stores, with brown-stone fronts and Dorchester-stone trimmings. Dimensions—No. 30, 25 by 119 feet; No. 32, 25 by 97 feet, with one-story extension on rear, 25 by 10 feet, inside work being completed. Cost of No. 30, $65,000; cost of No. 32, $45,000. Estates of Mrs. M. L. BARBEY and PETER LORILLARD, owners; JOHN B. SNOOK, Esq., architect; JOHN DEMAREST, Esq., builder.

Nos. 107, 109 and 111 Franklin-street.—Five-story warehouse, with freestone front, 77 feet wide by 95 feet deep, and 78 feet in height. All the walls of best hard brick; foundations 2 feet thick; first and second stories, 20 inches, and thence to roof 16 inches thick. Three lines of 12 feet by 14 feet, Georgia-pine girders, under each tier of floor-beams, supported by iron columns and Georgia-pine posts, 10 feet apart. Building completed; cost $100,000. Messrs. APPLETON & CO., owners; B. W. WARNER, Esq., architect; J. W. MERSEREAU, Esq., builder.

Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-street.—Four-story warehouse, with Cleveland stone front; 50 feet wide by 87 feet deep, and 84 feet in height. Main rear wall above first story to rest upon two iron truss-girders, supported by brick piers. Line of ten feet by twelve, yellow pine girders, under centre of each tier of floor-beams; cost $65,000. Mrs. JULIA N. BUCKLEY, owner; CARL PFEIFFER, architect; J. M. & W. SHUTE, masons.

Nos. 537, 539 and 541 Broadway.—Three five-story stores; entire width, 74 feet 9 inches by 200 feet in depth. Rear face Mercer-street. Fronts on Broadway to be of iron or marble. Cost not given. PETER GILSEY and B. F. BEEKMAN, owners.

Northwest corner of Broadway and Eighteenth-street.—Five four-story warehouses, with marble fronts; entire frontage on Broadway, 110 feet 6 inches; 138 feet on Eighteenth-street and 101 feet on northerly line; height 87 feet 2 inches; outside and partition walls all up, also front to fifth story; cost $70,000 each—$350,000 in all. EDWIN HOYT, Esq., owner; GRIFFITH THOMAS, Esq., architect; J. S. CONOVER, builder.

Nos. 424 and 426 Broadway.—Five-story marble-front store, 50 feet front by 94 feet deep, and 84 feet in height; cost $50,000; ELIAS S. HIGGINS, Esq., owner; HENRY ENGLEBERT, architect; WILLIAM PAUL, builder.

Nos. 337, 339 and 341 Canal-street, and Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Greene-street.—Five-story warehouse, fronting on both streets. Dimensions, 50 feet front by 95 feet deep on Canal-street, and 74 feet and 5 inches by 100 feet on Greene-street. Both fronts to consist of iron columns and lintel-courses in first story, and faced with Dorchester stone above. In course of erection. To cost about $175,000. HENRY J. BARLEY, Esq., owner; JOHN B. SNOOK, Esq., architect; Messrs. HULL and CONNOLLY, masons; S. S. GREGORY, Esq., carpenter.

Southeast corner of Walker-street and Cortlandt-alley.—Six-story warehouse; front, cast-iron on first story and marble above; size, 36 feet wide by 100 feet deep and 93 feet in height. To cost $70,000. Messrs. M. & S. STERNBERGER, owners.

Store of similar character, adjoining on Walker-street, for Messrs. J. & L. SEASONGOOD, 36 feet by 86 feet, with one-story rear extension, 9 feet deep. To cost $60,000. HENRY FERNBACH, Esq., architect; MARC EIDLITZ, Esq., mason; HENNESSEY & GIBSON, carpenters.

Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-street.—Five-story warehouse, 50 feet wide by 83 feet deep; basement and first-story to extend back to depth of 95 feet; main rear wall to rest upon two iron truss-girders, supported by brick piers and iron columns; to cost, $53,000. D. APPLETON & CO., owners; G. THOMAS, architect; MARC EIDLITZ, mason.

Nos. 810 and 812 Broadway.—Two five-story marble front stores, 25 feet wide by 99 feet deep; basement and first-story to extend back to depth of 111 feet; main rear-wall supported by a heavy tension-rod girder; cost, $50,000. MAX WEIL, owner of No. 812; O. B. POTTER, owner of No. 810; G. THOMAS, architect; MOORE & BRYANT, builders.

Nos. 26 and 28 Lispenard-street.—Five-story warehouse, with Nova Scotia stone front; 37 feet 6 inches wide by 87 feet deep and 80 feet in height; basement and first story to extend back to a depth of 95 feet; main rear wall to rest upon two iron truss-girders supported by two brick piers on the outer ends; cost $60,000. GEO. F. CODLING, owner and builder.

Nos. 3, 5 and 7 White-street.—Six-story warehouse, with Dorchester and Ohio stone front; 50 feet wide on White-street, by 83 feet 10 inches deep; L on West Broadway, 34 feet 4 inches wide by 50 feet deep; entire height about 95 feet; main rear walls above first story supported by iron truss-girders, resting upon brick piers and fire-proof columns. Completed. Cost $100,000. WM. D. MANN, Esq., owner; J. F. DUCKWORTH, Esq., architect; WALTER JONES, Esq., builder.

Southeast corner of Broadway and Cedar-street.—Five-story granite building, for Equitable Life Assurance Society. Dimensions, 87 feet wide by 135 feet deep and 130 feet in height, to top of towers; external walls of basement to average 6 feet in thickness; partition walls, 2 feet 6 inches; upper external walls, 5 feet 6 inches thick; internal walls, 2 feet 4 inches and 2 feet; Mansard roof. All floor-beams to be of iron, with brick arches turned between the same. All girders to be of iron, supported by iron columns. Walls up to second story. Estimated cost, $700,000. Messrs. GILLMAN, KENDALL & GEORGE B. POST, architects; JEREMIAH T. SMITH, Esq., builder.

Nos. 96, 98, 100 and 102 Grand-street.—Two six-story stores, with marble fronts, each 50 feet wide, and varying in depth from 50 feet and 3 inches to 95 feet and 11 inches; height about 80 feet; main rear walls to be supported by iron tension-rod girders; cost about $125,000. ELLIOTT C. COWDIN, Esq., owner; B. W. WARNER, Esq., architect; STEWART & SMITH, builders.

Northwest corner of Broadway and Eleventh-street.—Five-story warehouse, with iron front; dimensions, 75 feet front on Broadway, 222 feet on Eleventh-street; about the same depth on northerly line, and 100 feet wide on rear or westerly line. All the walls of best hard brick, laid in cement, and heavily timbered throughout; Mansard roof. LAKE & MCCREERY, owners.

Many other buildings of this class, worthy of mention are here omitted, as their description, however brief, would swell this report to unreasonable length.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Of these eighteen were erected in 1868, being half the number of the year before. The following are some of the buildings worthy of mention:

Northwest corner of Third-avenue and Eleventh-street.—Two-story brick building for Department of Charities and Correction. Dimensions, 78 feet on Third-avenue by 64 feet on Eleventh-street, and 41 feet in height. To be faced with patent pressed brick, and have brown-stone trimmings. Roof to be of Mansard form, of the most elaborate finish. Two-story stable on rear, for the use of the department, 30 feet wide by 53 feet deep, and 23 feet in height. Building inclosed. Messrs. RENWICK & SANDS, architects; Messrs. JENNINGS & BROWN, builders.

North side of Twenty-eighth-street, 84 feet west of Broadway.—Public hall for ball and lecture rooms. Brick building, 50 feet front, 26 feet and 6 inches on rear, by 171 feet and 6 inches in depth; the front part of the building is two stories in height, and the rear four stories, and 58 feet in height. Front faced with Dorchester stone; building now completed; estimated cost from $90,000 to $100,000. PETER GILSEY, Esq., owner; CHAS. METTAM, Esq., architect; Messrs. HULL & CONNOLLY, builders.

No. 39 Howard-street.—Small brick building, connected with hotel on corner of Broadway; 25 feet by 46, and 20 feet in height; completed; cost $2,000. Messrs. JONES & CO., lessees; R. G. HATFIELD, Esq., architect; W. WHITLOCK, Esq., builder.

Jones' Wood, foot of Sixty-eighth and Sixth-ninth streets, East River.—Frame structure for Belvidere or Festival Hall, 100 feet wide by 170 feet deep; 31 feet in height to eaves, and 56 feet to ridge of roof, divided into two stories. Cost $22,000. J. F. SCHULTHEIS & CO., owners; HENRY GRUBE, builder.

Southwest corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street.—Five-story brick building for "Young Men's Christian Association." Dimensions, 95 feet 9 inches on Fourth-avenue by 175 feet on Twenty-third-street, and about 71 feet in height; fronts faced with brown and Dorchester stone; all the materials to be of the best of its kind. Mansard roof; cost from $280,000 to $300,000. RENWICK & LAND, architects; JOHN MULLINS, mason; Novelty Iron Works, iron founders.

North side of Sixty-third-street, 100 feet east of Third-avenue.—Frame building for "Empire City Skating Rink," 168 feet wide, and 336 feet deep, and 75 feet in height to ridge of roof; the outside covered with corrugated iron, and roof with WARREN'S felt, cement and gravel roof. Completed. Cost $61,500. JOHN C. BABCOCK, Esq., architect; FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq., builder.

North side of Forty-eighth-street, extending from Broadway to Seventh-avenue.—Brick building, for public market. Dimensions, 134 feet on Forty-eighth-street, and 174 feet and 10 inches on the northerly line; 165 feet and 6 inches on Broadway, by 135 feet and 2 inches on Seventh-avenue, and about 90 feet in height. Building now completed; estimated cost, $25,000. Messrs. E. SACCHI & CO., owners; CARL PFEIFFER, Esq., architect; Messrs. ODELL & BUCKHOUT, builders.

Southeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-first-street.—Hotel, with stores and offices on first floor. Dimensions given: 105 feet 8 inches on Broadway, 123 feet 4½ inches on Thirty-first-street, 98 feet 9 inches on easterly line, and 85 feet 6¾ inches on southerly line, and 84 feet in height, divided into six stories, and basement above the sidewalk. All the walls to be of best hard brick, and laid in the best manner. Fronts on both sides faced with white marble, except first story on Broadway and return on Thirty-first-street, which are to consist of heavy cast-iron lintel-courses, supported by heavy cast-iron columns. All partition walls are built of brick, and in the best manner. Roof to be of Mansard form, containing two attic stories. Nearly completed. To cost about $250,000. ELIAS S. HIGGINS, Esq., owner; HENRY ENGLEBERT, Esq., architect; WM. PAUL, Esq., builder.

North side of Thirty-ninth-street, 150 feet west of Seventh-avenue.—Orphan Asylum for Church of St. Vincent de Paul, being part of a series of buildings to be completed in future. Dimensions, 68 feet wide by 66 feet deep, and 66 feet in height to highest point. Foundations and lower walls of stone; upper walls brick, with stone trimmings. Mansard roof. Such means of escape in case of fire provided as may be directed by the Department. In progress. To cost $75,000. JOHN O'NEIL, Esq., architect; EDWARD HARLOW, Esq., builder.

Washington Heights.—Three-story brick building, within the grounds of the New-York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, to be occupied as a workshop for said institution. Size of building, 30 feet wide by 100 feet long, and 38 feet 6 inches high. Peak roof, covered with slate. Foundation walls of stone, upper walls of hard brick. An approved fireproof fire-escape to be provided. Building in progress. R. G. HATFIELD, Esq., architect; JOHN SCALLON, Esq., mason; Messrs. ANTHONY DOYLE & SON, carpenters.

CHURCHES.

There were fifteen churches, or three more than in 1867, erected last year. The following are the most worthy of mention:

North side of Forty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues (Nos. 331 to 337).—Brick edifice, for "Church of Holy Cross," Rev. PATRICK MCCARTHY. Front, 84 feet wide; rear, 91 feet, and 100 feet in depth; height to eaves, 43 feet; to peak, 80 feet. To be built in the most substantial manner. Roof now in course of construction. Cost $90,000. HENRY ENGLEBERT, Esq., architect; JOHN MULLINS, Esq., mason; WM. J. O'CONNOR, Esq., carpenter.

South side of Thirty-seventh-street, 100 feet west of Broadway.—"Church of Holy Innocents." Brick building, 64 feet front and 95 feet deep; height to eaves, 31 feet and 9 inches; peak, 68 feet and 6 inches; spire, 165 feet. Not commenced. Estimated cost not given. P. C. KEELY, Esq., architect.

South side of Forty-fifth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Church and school for Episcopal Church of St. Mary, the Virgin. Main building, 52 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and 56 feet in height. Three-story extension for school, 30 feet wide by 40 feet deep; upper walls all brick; front of church faced with Nyack freestone; walls partly up. Cost, $43,000. WILLIAM T. HALLETT, Esq., architect; JAMES WEBB, Esq., builder.

East side of Ninth-avenue, 100 feet south of Thirty-ninth-street.—Church and Sunday School for the Collegiate Reformed Protestant Dutch Church. Dimensions, 49 feet and 4 inches wide by 94 feet deep, and about 56 feet in height. All upper walls brick. Now in course of erection. Cost, $25,000. W. WHEELER SMITH, Esq., architect and builder.

Additions to St. John's Chapel for chancel and Sunday School—one 25 feet square, the other 13 by 20 feet; average height, 57 feet. All walls to be of rubble stone-work. Not yet commenced. Estimated cost, $30,000. Corporation of Trinity Church, owners; R. M. UPJOHN, Esq., architect; Messrs. D. C. WEEKS & SON, builders.

THEATRES.

Of the theatres the following is worthy of description:

Booth's Theatre, southeast corner of Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, is 79 feet wide on Sixth-avenue, 98 feet 9 inches wide on easterly side or rear, and 184 feet 4 inches deep on Twenty-third-street and southerly side, and 78 feet high. The theatre part of the building is only 149 feet 4 inches deep. The walls to Sixth-avenue and Twenty-third-street are of stone and brick, 2 feet 6 inches thick; the other walls are all of brick, 2 feet and 1 foot 8 inches thick; partition walls 16 and 12 inches thick. The roof is covered with slate and iron. The entrance from Sixth-avenue is 10 feet 3 inches wide, opening to an entrance hall, and staircase 19 feet 11 inches wide by 32 feet 6 inches long, from which a doorway 9 feet wide opens to vestibule. The staircase from this hall goes up to the level of the top tier, having a doorway 9 feet wide to each tier. The vestibule is 73 feet 8 inches by 19 feet 6 inches wide, having an entrance doorway at the north end 11 feet wide; from this vestibule three doorways, 6 feet 10 inches wide, open to the parquette; a stone staircase, 6 feet 9 inches wide, rises from the south end of the vestibule to the level of the top tier, landing on each tier, and another staircase, 5 feet 6 inches wide, commences from the north side of the first tier going up to the top tier. On the Twenty-third-street front there are two other doorways, 6 feet 6 inches wide, opening into the parquette. The stage has a doorway to Twenty-third-street 11 feet wide. This theatre, one of the most magnificent in the world, is not only more commodious and better arranged than most of our theatres, but is nearer fireproof than any building of its class in this city. It comprises parquette and three tiers of galleries, and is seated for—

Parquette	522	Third tier	443
First tier	441	Private boxes	48
Second tier	311		
Total			1,765

Estimated number of persons present at the opening was about 2,700, an excess of 935 persons; Time needed by the audience to leave the theatre, seven minutes.

The new buildings not yet finished number 863; alterations not yet made, 38; unsafe buildings not yet removed, 29; total, 930, transferred to this year.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

The Mayor's Marshal issued the following licenses during the past week: Express wagons, 10; carts, 102; drivers, 341; venders, 48; boarding-house keepers, 3; porters, 2; junk-cart, 1—509. Total amount received for fines and licenses, $428 25.

Mr. VANDENBURGH, Chief Clerk in the Tax Receiver's office, reports that he has received the following amounts for taxes during the past week: March 8, $6,470 82; March 9, $7,252 32; March 10, $10,626 70; March 11, $7,732 55; March 12, $5,294 16; March 13, $9,289 06. Total, 46,655 61.

THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, of No. 301 East Thirty-first-street, was yesterday found in the street suffering from severe injuries which he said he had received while fighting with his father and other inmates of the house. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred yesterday, at noon, in the apartments of Mrs. JULIA A. WORDEN, in the tenement-house rear of No. 250 West Houston-street. Damage, $75.

JOHN SPILON, a boy living at No. 47 Park-street, was knocked down in Mission-place by a carriage driven by PATRICK MCGOLDRICK. He was severely hurt, and was taken home.

A course of free scientific lectures is about to be delivered in this City by Professor GUYOT, of Princeton. There will be at least eight lectures, in Dr. ADAMS' Madison-square Presbyterian Church, on Thursday and Friday evenings, beginning Thursday, March 11. The subject of these lectures—"Man Primeval"—is now attracting a good deal of attention.

Rev. S. K. LATHROP, D. D., one of the most distinguished of the Boston preachers, will supply the pulpit at the free services held in the Cooper Institute to-day.

At 9 P. M. yesterday, a woman, named KATHERINE DANELLY, boarding at No. 99½ Washington-street, died suddenly. Her death is supposed to have resulted from intoxication. The Coroner has been notified.

Mrs. Dr. MARY D. JONES, who has for several years delivered lectures in this City, will open her course at the Twenty-seventh-street M. E. Church, to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Dr. JONES is a graduate of a medical college, and a most interesting lecturer.

About 4:30 yesterday afternoon a boy named LOUIS COLEMAN, who lives at No. 18 First-avenue, was run over by car No. 18 of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The wheel lacerated his left limb in a shocking manner. He was taken home by some witnesses of the accident. The car driver was arrested.

Brooklyn.

On Thursday night, an altercation took place between CHARLES GUNDLACH, proprietor of a liquor-store, at Penny Bridge, and a man named HEALY, living next door to him, during which HEALY, becoming exasperated, struck GUNDLACH with a club on the head, rendering him insensible. GUNDLACH'S injuries are so serious that on Friday evening it was deemed advisable to take his *ante-mortem* statement. Coroner WHITEHILL accordingly proceeded to the place, and having empanneled a jury, took GUNDLACH'S sworn deposition. From this examination it appears that on Thursday night GUNDLACH was sitting in front of his own house, talking with HEALY, when deponent's man came out to see what was the matter, and HEALY struck him with a club. Deponent asked: "Why do you strike him?" whereupon HEALY, he alleges, exclaimed: "I'll give you some too," and struck him on the head rendering him insensible. MCKENNA, GUNDLACH'S bartender, was also examined, and testified that hearing the argument outside he came out, but had no sooner opened the door than HEALY struck him, and he went in again.

The Brooklyn police made 310 arrests last week.

At about 9:30 o'clock last evening a boy, aged 14 years, living in Smith-street, near Stagg-street, attempted to kill himself. He shot himself in the abdomen. He was sent to the City Hospital.

New-Jersey.

STEPHEN MCGIBBONS, one of the leaders at the Paterson riot on Wednesday last, was captured in a singular manner on Friday evening. Immediately after the arrest of several of the parties concerned he escaped to New-York, and on Friday started by the lightning express for his old quarters. Fearing that the Police might be on the watch for him at the depot, he jumped off at the Straight-street crossing when the train was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. He was hurled against the flagman's cabin, stunned and whirled round again by the force of the concussion. His left foot fell on the railway track, so that the train passed over it and cut off part of his boot and the first and second toes. Having at length returned to consciousness, he walked to a private house where he obtained entrance. A doctor was sent for and the wound dressed; but the Overseer of the Poor having subsequently arrived, that gentleman recognized the patient, and had information immediately given to the Police, MCGIBBONS was accordingly arrested and is now in custody.

The annual report for 1868 of the Newark City Treasurer shows the receipts of the year to be $1,935,925. The disbursements were $1,928,708. The permanent debt of the city is $250,000, and the bonded debt amounts to $1,891,000, of which $71,000 were paid during 1868.

A valuable span of ponies, carriage and harness, the property of Mr. J. RAMSAY, Wyckoff Franklin, Bergen County, was stolen a few days ago. The thieves and cattle were tracked to Stonetown, Mercer County, where it was discovered the ponies had been bartered for an old gray horse and $50 cash. The ponies were recovered, and the thief, JERRY STORMS, was arrested. About the same time a valuable pair of horses and carriage were stolen from Mr. A. B. COBB, Parsippany, Morris County, by HENRY C. WARDELL. WARDELL was arrested in New-York, and is now safely lodged in Morris County Jail.

A young lady residing in York-street, Jersey City, has been in a trance for the past two days. Her natural color has not left her cheeks, but her breathing is almost imperceptible. Two physicians have been called in, and bled her freely to restore consciousness, but all to no effect; and they now await patiently the result of her continued sleep.

Mrs. BOLEN, an aged lady, residing at No. 57 York-street, Jersey City, observed a boy on Friday afternoon stealing some eggs. She accused him of the theft, whereupon he threw a lump of coal at her, striking her on the arm. The wrist has swelled to a great size, and the woman is in a critical condition.

The body of a newly-born infant was discovered yesterday floating in the river at the foot of South Fifth-street, Jersey City. Coroner WARREN has been notified.

WILLIAM WATSON was committed for trial yesterday morning by Judge ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City. He had attempted to stab his wife, whom he suspected of infidelity, but was prevented and arrested.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds firm at 83¼. Stocks steady; Erie, 25½; Illinois, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 32½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, but not quotably higher. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13—11 A. M.

PRODUCE—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. ℔ cwt. Linseed Oil, £31 5s. ℔ ton.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady last night.

LONDON, Saturday, March 13—1 P. M.

Consols close at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 83⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie, 25⅛; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer at a slight advance. Middling Uplands, 12d.@12⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d.@12⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. ℔ cental for California White, and 8s. 8d. for No. 2 Red Western. Peas, 41s. 6d. ℔ quarter for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 13.

COTTON—The market opens firm, both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

The Bourse is quiet; Rentes, 70f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

Tallow active at 47s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 13—Evening.

Petroleum dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 13.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 61s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 13.

Cotton market firm for both on spot and afloat; 143f. on spot.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 13—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Cloudy	32
Halifax	S.	Clear	30
Portland	S.	Clear	32
Boston	S. W.	Clear	40
New-York	S. W.	Clear	40
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	40
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	42
Washington	W.	Cloudy	42
Fortress Monroe	S. W.	Cloudy	44
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	46
Augusta, Ga.	W.	Clear	55
Savannah	S. W.	Clear	58
Charleston	S. W.	Clear	56
Oswego	W.	Clear	30
Buffalo	W.	Clear	24
Pittsburg	—	Clear	30
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	20
Louisville	N.	Clear	36
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	60
New-Orleans	S.	Foggy	60
Key West	N. E.	Clear	69
Havana		Cloudy	74

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Hermann	Feb. 27	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Cimbria	March 16	New-York	Hamburg
Russia	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
Manhattan	March 17	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	March 18	New-York	Bremen.
Tripoli	March 18	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	March 20	New-York	Liverpool.
Iowa	March 20	New-York	Glasgow.
Cella	March 20	New-York	London.
Pereire	March 20	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA AND ASPINWALL.			
Morro Castle	March 18	New-York	Havana.
Rising Star	March 20	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Hamburg, by the *Cimbria*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 13—*In steamship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.*—Miss Emma Maycock, Major Wilkie, Hon. S. Harrington, (United States Minister to Switzerland,) Earnest Forrester, R. Crowley, Captain B. F. Cutler, J. V. A. Trumbull, Thomas Jefferey, Mr. and Mrs. Tilloston Montgomery, Arthur Woodbury and wife, John A. Wood, Mr. Engle, wife, child and nurse, P. W. Lippett and wife, J. L. Blanchard, W. A. Wheeler, Jr., M. Gatney, Edward L. Donnelly, Mr. Higgin, Walter McDaniels, Hugh Peters, Josiah Cooper, John E. Elmslie, Wm. McCartney, Samuel Weller, W. F. Goodwin, Bernandi Menendez, Henry Marsden, Miss Fannie Marsden.

MARCH 13—*In steamship France, from for Liverpool.*—Dr. Wm. Diggs, Wm. Thos. Wates, Thos. Wilkins, C. M. Marshall, Chas. Marcello, Richard Somerton.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. David I. Boyd and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George P. Denney, Mrs. Ellen Walsh, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Lispenard Stewart, Jr., Mrs. F. E. Clark and infant, William C. Rhinelander, W. R. Stewart, C. H. Van Benthuysen, F. Van Benthuysen, James P. Boyd, J. Mrs. Captain Young, David N. Wade, E. W. Russell, A. Tucker, Miss A. Tucker, Miss Washburn, John W. Denny, Lewis Balch, C. F. Atkinson, Horace Farrington, Miss D. B. Baldwin, H. R. Philips, J. H. Whittier, J. C. Hunt, C. G. Carleton, James K. Barnum, Charles Mundee, C. B. Hazeltine, J. C. Conklin, William E. Bliss.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah—A. W. French and lady, E. M. Comstock, Joseph A. Beebe, D. Puson, S. M. Colding, Charles Wilkins and lady, George Lewis, wife and two children, W. Thompson, Frederick Kline.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 13.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 14 | Sun sets.... 6 05 | Moon sets.. 7 28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 35 | Gov. Island. 9 24 | Hell Gate..10 46

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Arrived.

Steamship Hermann, (N. G.,) Wenke, Bremen via Southampton March 2, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Wm. Wilson, (of Liverpool,) Welburn, Manila 110 ds., with sugar and hemp to order. Passed Anjier Dec. 8, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 12, and crossed the equator Feb. 10, in lon. 29. Has been 12 ds. on the coast with heavy W. and N. W. gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Ship Fleetford, (of Portsmouth,) Stover, San Francisco 154 ds., with wheat to Dewitt, Kittle & Co. Has had light winds most of the passage. Passed Cape Horn Dec. 19, crossed the equator Feb. 5, in lon. 30. March 7, lat. 34 28, lon. 70, had a gale from S. W.; washed away water-casks, &c. Has been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong variable winds.

Ship Princeton, Warnock, Liverpool 66 ds., with mdse. to Wm. T. Frost. Experienced strong westerly gales for the last 25 ds.; has also had heavy weather since March 1.

Ship Tangore, (of Boston,) Humphrey, Liverpool for Boston Jan. 1. Was 10 ds. in the Channel with S. W. gales, during which time the ship commenced leaking. Jan. 14, lat. 47 10, long. 17, had a heavy gale from S. W. to N. W., in which the leak increased so much determined on making the passage via the trades, which we found very light. Since getting north of Bermuda have had heavy gales from S. W. to N. W., in which the ship made so much water deemed it prudent to make for the nearest port.

Ship Bridgewater, Sisson, San Francisco Oct. 25, with mdse. to Sutton & Co. Had fine weather most of the passage.

Ship Calhoun, Crary, San Francisco Nov. 15, with mdse. to Spofford, Tileston & Co. March 7, lat. 39 14, long. 72 26, signalized schr. Eastern Bell, (of Bucksport,) with foretopmast. March 3, lat. 35 15, long. 72, Wm. Nebbe, seaman, a native of Germany, fell from the fore yard and broke both legs above the knees.

Ship Jeremiah Thompson, Kennedy, San Francisco Nov. 26, with mdse. to C. Comstock & Co., vessel to Samuel Thompson's nephews.

Ship Palmerston, (N. G.,) Kolln, Hamburg Oct. 1, via Plymouth Jan. 24, with mdse. to Edye & Brock. Put into Plymouth Nov. 8, after being 32 ds. at sea, leaking 16 inches per hour.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davis, Sagua 9 ds., with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with schr. Argus Eye, for New-York, and brig Menawn, for Portland.

Bark Union, Nicholson, Messina 52 ds., with fruit to E. R. Secomb. Has been 13 ds. on the coast with strong northerly and westerly gales.

Bark Sparkling Foam, (Br.,) Bussey, Palermo, Jan 19, via Gibraltar Feb. 3, with fruit to James Robinson & Co., vessel to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Alcedo, (Swed.,) Overgarde, New-Castle, Eng., 70 ds., with coal and mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Had constant heavy gales during first part of passage. Feb. 28, lat. 27 18 N., long. 67 30, spoke schr. Velocity, from New-York, bound south.

Bark Thomas Dallett, (of Kingston, Jam.,) Pike, Laguayra, via Puerto Cabello, 22 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., and 3 passengers, to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Has had heavy N. W. and N. E. gales from lat. 28; carried away jibboom and foretopmast, and lost and split sails.

Bark Wm. Turner, (Br.,) Redmond, Shanghae, Nov. 5, with teas to order. Passed Angier Dec. 8; the Cape of Good Hope Jan. 13, and crossed the equator Feb. 8. Has been 14 ds. N. of Bermuda with heavy N. W. gales. Feb. 8, 44 miles S. of the equator, spoke ship Princess Alexandra, from Callao for Cork.

Bark Fannie, (of Searsport,) Carver, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Field & Way.

Bark Wm. Van Name, Craig, Messina 45 ds., with fruit, &c., to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Bark Omega, (Ital.,) Costa, Palermo 67 ds., and Gibraltar 48 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.

Bark Lejonet, (Ital.,) Miltopeus, Leghorn 74 ds., and Gibraltar 59 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Shawmut, (of Boston,) Lord, Havana 16 ds., with sugar and tobacco to Miller & Houghton.

Bark Leader, (Br.,) Reid, Malaga 38 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley.

Bark Elba, Peterson, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Jumine, (Swed.,) Anderssen, Messina 64 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 11.

Bark J. E. Holbrook, Leavitt, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Braatoe, (Norw.,) Nielson, Liverpool 60 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Bark Gipsey, (of St. John, N. B.,) Robinson, Buenos Ayres Jan. 7, and Montevideo 17th, with hides to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Landore, (of Parsboro,) Rolf, Sagua 18 ds., with molasses to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Sailed in company with brig Henry Gilbert, for Baltimore. Has had heavy weather almost the entire passage; lost and split sails, stove boat.

Brig Ella, (of Nassau,) Sears, Rio Grande de Sul 65 ds., with hides and wool to Oelrich & Co. Passed Bermuda Feb. 26, and has since had heavy weather. Schr. Alfred Richardson sailed for New-York 10 ds. previously. Left in port schr. A. H. Middleton.

Brig Isabella, (of Barbadoes,) Morgan, Pard 29 ds., with hides, rubber, &c., to Burdett & Pond. Left schrs. E. C. Knight and Harriet Lane loading for New-York. March 1, B. Nelius, a passenger, died of dysentery and was buried at sea.

Brig Palme, (N. G.,) Bulling, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Geo. S. Wright & Co., vessel to Edye & Broeck. Has been 14 ds. N. of Bermuda with heavy westerly gales. Left in port bark Esmareldа, (Dan.,) to sail for New-York on following day.

Brig Elsabea, (N. G.) Pfeiffer, Rio Grande de Sul, with hides, hair, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Has been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly and westerly gales. Feb. 7, lat. 12 29 S., long. 30 56 W., spoke schr. Nicholas, (N. G.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Brig Howard, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cox, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to Galwey & Casedo. Has had fine weather.

Brig Veloce, (Ital.,) Lauro, Naples 85 ds., with fruit to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Lulan, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Reese, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to Van Praag & Co.

Brig Afton, (of St. John, N. B.,) Brown, Matanzas 16 ds., with molasses to J. Surgensen.

Brig Volunteer, (of Alicant,) Gaman, Demerara 27 ds., with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig G. W. Barter, Moore, Pensacola 17 ds., with yellow pine to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Robin, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Douglass, Cardenas 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thayer & Sargent.

Brig Riverside, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, Palermo Nov. 25, via Gibraltar Jan. 8, with fruit, &c., to H. L. Routh & Son.

Brig Louisa, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Irving, Old Harbor, Jam., 23 ds., with logwood to H. De Cordova & Co.—vessel to S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig Undaunted, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Jackman, Naples 68 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. E. Richardson, Nelson, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to Burgess & Co., of Boston. Put into this port for a supply of water and provisions. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails, &c.

Schr. Octavia A. Dow, Sterling, New-Brunswick 13 ds., with fish to Chas. Shearer.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar to Edwin Rowe, vessel to Miller and Houghton.

Schr. Ann E. Valentine, Hutchinson, Jacksonville 11 ds., with timber to E. Bussell.

Schr. Guy R. Phelps, Shuler, Darien, Ga., 10 ds., with yellow pine to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. D. F. Keeling, (of Baltimore,) Robinson, Franklin, La., 22 ds., with sugar and molasses to A. Abbott.

Schr. Etta, Jackson, Tampico via Bermuda Feb. 22, with mdse. to Brugiere & Thebaud.

Schr. Pyrola, (of Boston,) Moore, Baracoa 13 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas.

Schr. William F. Cushing, (of Camden,) Cook, Galveston 23 ds., with sugar, molasses and hides to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Stampede, Bragdon, Pensacola 18 ds., with yellow pine to order.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitt's, W. I.,) Hassell, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee, hides, &c., to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to Jones & Lough.

Schr. Gersh Banker, Swinerton, Para Feb. 6, with rubber, hides, &c., to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Emelio F. Cabada, (of Philadelphia,) Swaine, Sagua 18 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. James S. Lane, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. L. S. Watson, Wells, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Pelton, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. A. Grainer, Harvey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. James M. Baylis, Arnold, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Senator, Smith, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Fly, Carter, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George, Hunt, Elizabethport for Portland.

Schr. Knight, Romer, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 44, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 50, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Reading Railroad No. 47, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence.

Schr. Jas. P. Ross, Ross, Taunton.

Schr. Thames, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Emma, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. Sarah, Clark, Providence.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.

Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Glencoe.

Schr. Artist, Hill, Somerset.

Schr. Flora, Davis, Bridgeport.

WIND—At sunset, S. W., clear.

BELOW—Ship Thos. Dunham, Young, from Cardiff Dec. 19.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Brooklyn and France, for Liverpool; Ariel, for Bremen; Crescent City, Mariposa and Victor, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; General Sedgwick, for Galveston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; W. P. Clyde, for Wilmington; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 13—Arr. steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore; ship Competitor, from Manila; bark Fredonia, from Fayal; schrs. Marcellus, from Ponce; J. Paine, from New-York; Gen. Grant, do.

The bark Fredonia brought as a prisoner William Graham, sent to this country for trial, charged with killing the mate of the ship John Bright, of New-York.

CHARLESTON, March 13—Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; barks Lizzie H., for Liverpool; Olympia, for Barcelona; schrs. Richard Vane, for Boston; Nathaniel Chase, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 13—Passed in for Baltimore, barks Italia, from Ponce; Maggie, from Arroyo.

SAVANNAH, March 13—Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 13—Cld. stemships J. A. Gary, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 13.—The White Sea and her cargo have been appraised for $14,075, and the salvage at $2,800. The Princess of Wales has been saved.

Spoken, &c.

Alexander Nichols—brig, from Palermo for New-York, Feb. 8, lat. 25 50, lon. 39 32.

Red Gauntlet—ship, bound S., Feb. 8, lat. 10 11 S., lon. 30 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Old Harbor, Jam., Feb. 17, schrs. Sarah H. Reed, for New-York in 4 ds.; E. C. Gates, for do. in 7 ds., and brig Annie, for do. in 10 ds.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 13.—The steamship Hammonia, Captain Meier, which sailed from New-York March 2, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock this morning.

LADIES' FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

UNDER-GARMENTS, READY-MADE GARMENTS, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL OUTFITS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CORSETS, CORSET-COVERS, SKIRTS, &c., &c., AT LOW PRICES.

Having secured the services of a first-class PARIS DRESSMAKER, we are able to offer advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.

FASHIONABLE SPRING DRY GOODS,

INCLUDING NEW PARIS SILKS, PLAIN POPLINS, STRIPED AND PLAID DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, LAWNS, PIQUES, PERCALES, PRINTS, &c., &c. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF PARIS BRILLIANTS, AT RETAIL, At 37 1-2 Cents Per Yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

GREAT BARGAINS

ARE NOW OFFERED IN LINES, DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c., BY

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW PARIS ROBES

IN FOULARD SILK, GRENADINE, JACONET AND PERCALE, AT LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

NEW SKIRTINGS,

ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES JUST LANDED.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY. Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

FURNITURE.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!

To Close the Business.

MEEKS,

No. 686 Broadway.

NEAR FOURTH-ST.,

OFFERS HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH AND VALUABLE FURNITURE, WORTH OVER $150,000, At an Immense Sacrifice! To Close the Business.

The balance of this stock must be sold to close the business before the 1st of May.

SPRING 1869.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

(Successors to F. B. Baldwin,)

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY, (near Canal-st.,) will open the season with an unsurpassed stock of SPRING CLOTHING, Large and elegant assortment of Youths' and Children's CLOTHING, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES. Call and judge for yourself. Satisfaction given or money returned.

DEPOT OF PURE HUNGARIAN WINES, FROM MAX GREGER, LONDON.

A. BININGER & CO.,

NOS. 92 AND 94 LIBERTY-ST., N. Y.

RIBBONS.

J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

IRON FRONTS FOR DWELLINGS.

We are prepared to furnish and erect Iron Fronts for dwellings, to take the place of brick or brown-stone; equally handsome, more durable and much cheaper.

THE NOVELTY IRON WORKS, Nos. 77 and 83 Liberty-st.

ALL SHOULD REMEMBER THAT THE GREAT SALE OF THE LEWIS G. MORRIS PROPERTY will take place at noon on MONDAY, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. Persons of moderate means should not fail to visit the property at once, as ONE DAY MORE remains before the sale. The property is in the neighborhood of railroad facilities, as well as churches, school-houses and other conveniences for comfortable homes. Printed abstract of title will be furnished to purchasers without charge.

AT THE TENTH GRAND SUNDAY evening concert, at Irving Hall, TO-NIGHT, Herr CARL EISNER, the celebrated pianist, whose services have been secured by the management, will play a taste of his high quality as an artist, on one of the celebrated Arion Grand Pianos. These concerts have thus far been received, as they well deserve, the favorable opinion of all who have been present, and with the above-named attractions, in addition to the monster instrumental and choral performance, they are sure to be a success. See programme under amusements.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 221, March 13, 1869.

41, 73, 54, 67, 57, 52, 31, 63, 22, 53, 61, 70, 17.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 222, March 13, 1869.

71, 16, 40, 9, 18, 60, 75, 58, 67, 27, 37, 8, 51.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 245, March 13, 1869.

47, 33, 34, 54, 48, 76, 21, 53, 13, 2, 61, 37, 57.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 246, March 13, 1869.

35, 77, 13, 56, 24, 52, 42, 38, 24, 29, 10.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished; highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.